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OF THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN

THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1884-85.



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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Chapter.	Subject.	Paras.	Pages.
I. PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS BY THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL—			
	General Remarks	1 to 10	1 to 4
NATIVE STATES—			
	Gwalior	11	4 to 6
	Goona	12	6
	Dewas (Senior)	13	6
	Dewas (Junior)		
	Indore State	14	6 & 7
	Western Malwa	15	7 & 8
	Bhil or Bhopawar	16	8 & 9
	Bhopal	17	10
	Baghelkhund	18	10 & 11
	Bundelkhund	19	11 & 12
	Opium	20	12
	Dacoity	21	12
II. JUDICIAL—			
	Acts extended to Central India Agency	1	13
	Criminal Justice	1	14 to 16
	Civil Justice	2	17
	Registration	3	18
	Jails	4	19
	Police	5	20
III. REVENUE—			
Opium—			
	General Remarks	1 to 13	21 to 25
	Imperial Revenue	14 to 16	26
	Provincial Revenue	17	26 to 29
	Abstract—Provincial Exports	18 & 19	29 & 30
	Cess Due Collections	20	30
	Sub-Agencies	21 & 22	30
	Exports	23	30 to 32
	General . . . . .	...	33
IV. EDUCATION—			
	General Remarks	1	35
	Residency (Rajkumar) College	2	35 & 36
	Residency School	3	36
V. PUBLIC WORKS—			
	Military	1 to 22	46 to 48
	Civil Buildings	1 to 42	49 to 56
VI. POST OFFICES			
		...	57 to 74
VII. ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS			
		...	75 & 76
VIII. MILITARY—			
	Annual Report of Local Corps	1	78
	Central India Horse	2	78 & 79
	Bhopal Battalion	3	79
	Malwa Bhil Corps	4	79 & 80
IX. MISCELLANEOUS—			
	Section I. Boundary Disputes	1 to 6	81
	„ II. Studs—N&L.		
	„ III. Hospitals and Dispensaries . . . . .	...	82 to 96
	„ IV. Tour Statement . . . . .	...	96

APPENDICES.

	Pages.
APPENDIX A.—Indore Administration Report	99 to 108
„ B.—Gwalior Agency Report	109 to 113
„ C.—Bhopal „	114 to 119
„ D.—Bundelkhund „	120 to 126
„ E.—Charkhari „	127 to 130
„ F.—Baghelkhund „	131 to 142
„ G.—Western Malwa „	143 to 147
„ H.—Bhopawar „	148 to 161
„ I.—Goona „	162

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CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS BY THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

1. *General Remarks.*—The submission of this report has been somewhat delayed owing to public affairs of great importance, which have fully engaged my time, and have compelled frequent visits, in the last three months, to Bhopal, Gwalior, and the head-quarters of the Government of India. The delay has, however, permitted me to enclose within the limits of this preliminary sketch three events of much interest to Central India which do not naturally fall within the financial year :—

Firstly, the punishment and degradation of the Nawab Consort of Bhopal for maladministration and abuse of power in that State.

Secondly, the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Indore and Central India.

Thirdly, the concession to Maharaja Sindia of his ancestral fortress, and the withdrawal of the British troops beyond Gwalior territory.

A notice of the first and last of these events will be found in their place.

2. His Excellency the Viceroy, with Lady Dufferin, his family, and staff, arrived at Indore on the afternoon of the 12th November 1885, and were received by the Agent to the Governor-General, His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, and a large number of Princes, Chiefs and Native gentlemen, by Lieutenant-General Sir R. Phayre, K.C.B., Commanding the Mhow Division, with his staff and many Political and Military officers. The Durbar troops were drawn up near the railway station on ground belonging to the Maharaja, and there a royal salute was fired by his artillery. Within the Residency limits the roads were lined by troops of the British army and local corps serving directly under the Government of India and the Agent to the Governor-General, *viz.*, the Central India Horse, the Bhopal Battalion, and the Malwa Bhil Corps. A guard of honour of a British regiment was drawn up at the Residency, and a salute from British artillery was there fired. A large number of ruling Princes had come from neighbouring districts to pay their respects to His Excellency, among them were the Maharaja of Dhar, the Rajas of Dewas, Senior and Junior, the Nawab of Jaora, the Rajas of Rajgarh and Narsingharh, Jhabua and Rana of Barwani, Rao Bahadur of Khilchipur, and the Nawabs of Kurwai, Basoda, and Muhammadgarh.

All these were received by His Excellency in private durbar, and to the following he paid a return visit :—

His Highness the Maharaja of Dhar;
Rajas of Dewas, Senior and Junior; and
Nawab of Jaora.

A large number of Native gentlemen and Rajput Chiefs, guaranteed by the British Government, were also received by His Excellency in durbar. The principal of these were—

Jeswant Singh of Sailana.
Thakur Dulay Singh of Piploda.
Rana Sarup Singh of Jobat.
Thakur Sheo Singh of Bhatkheri.
„ Dalel Singh of Kachi Baroda.
„ Kumair Singh of Bori.
„ Pirthi Singh of Pathari.
„ Chain Singh of Karodia.
„ Bhan Singh of Dhotria.
„ Rugonath Singh of Patharia.
„ Rugonath Singh of Bagli.
„ Dip Singh of Chirawad.
Maharaj Dulput Singh of Multan.
Thakur Jawan Singh of Jaknaoda.
Rao Dhokal Singh of Barria.
Thakur Nirbhey Singh of Tonk.
„ Lal Singh of Jawasia.
„ Khuman Singh of Razapur.

To the Rawat of Rajgarh the Viceroy announced the good news of his elevation to the rank of Raja. To the Nawab of Kurwai he promised a speedy mark of the favour of Government for good administration. The Rana of Barwani was assured that the grant of full authority over his State would be favourably considered. A valuable khillat was bestowed on Jawan Singh, the Thakur of Jaknaoda, whom I had appointed in 1883 to manage the troublesome State of Ali Rajpur during the minority of the Raja. This khillat was in acknowledgment of his careful and just control.

Dr. Ganpat Singh, of the Residency Hospital, received a khillat of like value. This institution, which is entirely supported by local funds, under the zealous and unremitting care of Surgeon-Majors Beaumont, Keegan, and Caldecott, has obtained a great reputation in Rajputana and Central India, and, judging by major operations, is more important than any hospital out of the presidency towns. This result is in great part due to the popularity and skill of Dr. Ganpat Singh, whose services have now been publicly acknowledged by His Excellency the Viceroy.

To Ressaldar-Major Gopal Singh of the Central India Horse, who has done admirable civil and extra-regimental work in the Jaora State and elsewhere, a sword of honour was given, with the inscription "For good work well performed;" while to Ressaldar-Major Isri Pershad, a retired officer of the same corps, whose services in the arrest of Bhil rebels and dacoits have been numerous and conspicuous, and who is now engaged in the pursuit of Tantia, the notorious dacoit of the Nerbudda districts, a sword of honour, with the inscription "For gallant service in the cause of order," was presented.

3. On the second evening of His Excellency's stay at Indore, Maharaja Holkar gave a garden-party in his honour, and the following day the Viceroy opened the Central Hall of Daly College founded for the

Chiefs and Princes, by Lieutenant-General Sir H. Daly, K.C.B., late Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. Most of the important Chiefs in Central India have subscribed to this memorial of him.

4. The Viceroy left Indore on the afternoon of the 14th. It is ten years since the last visit of a Viceroy (Lord Northbrook) to the head-quarters of this Agency, and the interest excited and the pleasure caused by Lord Dufferin's recent visit were great among Chiefs and people.

5. A general survey of Central India at the close of the year 1885 shows it to be in a prosperous and contented condition. Of the ruling Princes whose States form its political charge, there is only one, *viz.*, Bhopal, which at the present moment causes much anxiety.

6. Five years have nearly elapsed since His Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to entrust me with the political charge of Central India, and I cannot but believe that during this period it has advanced as certainly, if not as rapidly, as any other part of India; although the funds at the disposal of this administration for purposes of public convenience and utility are extremely limited, and the Government justly requires that works which are primarily intended for the benefit of Native States should be constructed from money drawn from the States themselves. I have often pointed out, the largest States in this Agency, Gwalior and Indore, are exactly those in which the rulers spend the least on administration, and most neglect all those requirements which we specially associate with progress and civilization. In Gwalior hardly anything is devoted to education, sanitation, or dispensaries, and there is hardly a metalled road in Gwalior territory which has not been directly constructed by English engineers. To maintain certain roads in his territories which the British Government considers essential for the commerce of the country and military requirements, the Maharaja gives an annual grant of Rs50,000, but this is practically less than we are compelled to spend on repairs on the single road from Agra to Indore, which mostly passes within Gwalior territory and which was, until the construction of the railway, the principal line of communication between Bombay and Northern India. It is still a road of much military and commercial importance, and, having been freed of transit dues, forms a check on the exorbitant rates levied on through traffic by Gwalior and Indore.

7. In 1881 few of our military stations and Political Agencies were connected with the general system of Central India by good roads or telegraphs, and communication with the Political Agents subordinate to this administration was difficult and tedious. This is now changed. A metalled road has been constructed between Indore and Sirdarpur, the head-quarters of the Malwa Bhil Corps, and the Bhopawar Agency, and the telegraph line has extended first to Dhar, half way, and then to the head-quarters at Sirdarpur. A metalled road has been made between Sehore, the head-quarters of the Bhopal Agency, and Bhopal, to which place a railway has now been brought from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and the telegraph has been extended to Sehore.

A metalled road has also been laid from Indore *via* Dewas and Ashta to Sehore.

A metalled road has been made from Agar, the head-quarters of the Central India Horse, to Ujjain, where it meets the railway, and where a bridge has been thrown over the dangerous Sipra river to secure railway communication throughout the rainy months.

8. Telegraphic communication has also been opened between Indore and Agar, the station of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse.

Nowgong, the head-quarters of the Bundelkhund Agency, has this month, (November 1885) and after many delays, been united to the telegraphic system,

and the Jhansi-Manickpur line of railway will immensely improve the military position of this cantonment, running as it does within 20 miles of it.

Rewah, the head-quarters of the Superintendent, Rewah State, and Political Agent, Baghelkhand, has also been connected with the telegraphic system at Sutna. There is thus far greater quickness and directness in the work of Central India as compared with 1881, when no single Agency, except Gwalior and Goona, was in telegraphic communication with head-quarters, and when some of the most important were practically cut off from civilization altogether during the rainy season by impassable roads and unbridged rivers. This was especially the case with Sirdarpur and Bhopal, which were virtually isolated for several months.

9. Another work of extreme importance, which has for the last five years been continually pressed on the attention of the Home Government, is the Midland Railway, being an extension from Bhopal to Jhansi, Gwalior, and Cawnpore, with a cross line from Kutni on the East Indian Railway to Etawah north of Bhilsa, bringing to this valuable line the cheap coal from the Rewah mines. During these years the coal mines at Umaria in the Rewah State have been tested, opened, and worked.

10. A railway is being constructed from the East Indian Railway to the coal-fields, and on its completion the rates of haulage on the lines of Western India will be materially diminished, and a great impetus given to trade.

11. *Gwalior*.—The office of Resident at Gwalior was filled by several officers for short terms, until in December Colonel Bannerman returned to it as his permanent charge from Indore, where he had been officiating as Agent to the Governor-General during my absence in England.

Raja Sir Ganpat Rao, K.C.S.I., has continued to fill the office of Prime Minister, and during the last cold season he made a tour through the southern districts, which was productive of considerable good.

The Malwa districts of Gwalior are well administered by Sir Michael Filose, whose head-quarters are at Ujjain, and who is justly popular in the districts.

The construction by the Government of a railway bridge over the Sipra river at Ujjain and the continuation of the railway to the very gates of the city has had the best possible results on the trade of this important place. Traffic, which was almost entirely suspended during the rainy months owing to the difficult and dangerous crossing of the river, now proceeds uninterruptedly and new houses are being built in every quarter of the city. In March the Singhasht festival brought to Ujjain, which is one of the most sacred places in India, an immense gathering of pilgrims. The prevalence of cholera had made this festival one of great anxiety, and, on the first outbreak of the disease among the pilgrims, every effort was made by proclamation and otherwise to restrict their numbers. This was so far successful that probably two-thirds of intending pilgrims were dissuaded from visiting Ujjain. The mortality among those who came was great in spite of all sanitary and medical precautions. A staff of native doctors under Surgeon Ward worked efficiently, but the conditions were most unfavourable to success, and the fakirs, who attended in great numbers, were absolutely defiant of all control, and resisted all restrictions on their movements. It is but a few years ago that the Durbar troops, with loaded cannon and muskets, were unable to preserve peace between the rival bands of worshippers seeking to bathe, at the propitious moment, in the most sacred portions of the stream, and numbers have been killed in these fierce contests. Even to-day the ascetics are very unmanageable, and the State officials are afraid of them. One instance of this may be recorded as showing the barbarism which still exists in the country. A band of that loathsome sect known

as the Agori Panth came to Ujjain at the beginning of the fair, and, demanding some goats from the authorities, were refused. On this they proceeded to the burning ghât, and, taking a corpse from the pile, began to devour it. The horrified spectators summoned the police, but these naked fanatics only desisted on being promised the goats which had before been refused them.

Those districts of His Highness Sindia that are under the direct control of his officials give little cause for trouble or complaint to the Government, although the administration is lax and apathetic. Those, however, which are given in jagir to his great courtiers are constant sources of anxiety. Neglected by the grantees, who reside at the capital, they are made over to rack-renting agents, who support their authority by Afghan and Mekrani mercenaries, who are the scourge of the country-side. I have lately been able to deal a blow, which will be long felt in Malwa, at one of these evil communities. Damodar Panth, the agent of the Sirdar Appa Sahib Angria, one of the principal nobles of the Maharaja, has long been notorious for his open encouragement and support of crime in his master's jagir of Neori. Having sufficient proof of his complicity in numerous cases of dacoity and robbery, I have, with the full consent of the Maharaja, caused his arrest, and he is now being tried on these serious charges; while the bands of dacoits, which had been allowed with impunity to plunder that part of Malwa finding their shelter in Neori, are being broken up.

Maharaja Sindia has not visited his Malwa district during the past year.

In January and September 1885 I visited His Highness at Gwalior,—on the first occasion being present with Lord Randolph Churchill and a large number of officers at a review of the entire Gwalior army then assembled at the capital for the annual manœuvres.

On the 1st July 1885, the Postal Convention between the Gwalior State and the Director-General of British Post Offices came into force, by which great facilities for interchange of letters, money drafts, and parcels have been given. It is more favourable in its conditions to Gwalior than to the British Government, but the general commerce of the country will no doubt profit. The arrangements have been carried out at Gwalior with care and completeness, and I carefully inspected the exchange office at one of my recent visits.

On the 2nd December 1885, His Excellency Lord Dufferin, in durbar in the Gwalior palace, surrendered to Maharaja Sindia his historical fortress and announced the withdrawal of the British force from the cantonments of Morâr to points such as Jhansi, Saugor, and Nowgong, beyond the Gwalior limits.

This important event, long and ardently desired by the Maharaja, and the most interesting in Gwalior history since the days of the Mutiny, was determined upon by Her Majesty's Government as an act of justice to the Maharaja.

The fort was, under arrangement with Sir John Lawrence in 1864, to be held, the Maharaja consenting to this agreement, so long as the British Government considered it necessary so to do, and was to be restored to His Highness when this could be safely done. The Government of India and Her Majesty's Government in England having decided that this time had arrived, and that the fortress and cantonment could be abandoned not only with safety, but with advantage, determined to carry out the measure so much desired by Sindia; and the Viceroy in making the concession gave it to be understood that it was not alone to be accepted as a special mark of confidence in this illustrious Prince, but as an acknowledgment to the Princes of India of the loyal offers of service which they had everywhere made when war with Russia was imminent.

In exchange for the fortress and cantonment of Morâr the Maharaja pays fifteen lakhs of rupees, being the amount expended on the fortifications and buildings in the fortress, and cedes to the British Government in full sovereignty

the town and fortress of Jhansi, which, when the railways now in course of construction are completed, will be an important strategical position. The Maharaja is further allowed to raise 3,000 additional infantry to fulfil his new engagements, but engages to raise no more regular cavalry than he at present possesses, *viz.*, four regiments amounting to 2,000 sabres, while under treaty arrangements he might have maintained twelve. The strength of his army as appointed by treaty will thus not be exceeded.

His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at Gwalior on the 1st December, and was received by the Maharaja and his Court, the Agent to the Governor-General, and many Political and Military Officers. Sir Frederick Roberts, Bart., Commander-in-Chief, accompanied him. On the morning of the 2nd His Excellency made a close inspection of the fortress, and its interesting monuments of Hindu and Jain architects. The conservation of these, on which we have expended much money and care, will be provided for in the engagement under which the fortress is surrendered.

The Viceroy left Gwalior on the 3rd December.

No cases of any difficulty or importance are, at the present time, pending with the Gwalior State, and the Maharaja has, throughout the year as ever, shown himself most loyal to Her Majesty's Government, and most ready to carry out any suggestions which may be made to him on its behalf.

12. *Goonna*.—The Sub-Agency of Goona may fairly be held to form an integral part of the Gwalior Agency, almost all its Chiefs being more or less closely connected with, or tributary to, the Gwalior Durbar.

So much is this the case, that early in the year I directed all political cases submitted by the Political Assistant at Goona to be sent through the Resident, Gwalior, to the Agent to the Governor-General, seeing that he would in many cases be able to dispose of references direct with the Durbar, and avoid long and unnecessary correspondence with the head-quarters.

13. *Dewas States*.—With regard to the two Dewas States, which are directly under supervision of this office, there is little to remark. The senior Raja is, as ever, a careless, extravagant ruler, but his estates have been managed with discretion and energy by Pandit Sarup Narain, C.I.E., who has lately retired from the Government service, in which he had highly distinguished himself. His brother, Pandit Dharam Narain, Native Assistant and Mir Munshi in the Central India Agency, also retires this month, after many years of service of the highest value, during which he has justly obtained the full confidence of successive Agents to the Governor-General. The management of the Dewas State, senior branch, has been undertaken by Raja Sir Dinkar Rao, K.C.S.I.

The affairs of the younger Chief of Dewas have been managed by Mir Shahamat Ali and call for no remark.

14. *Indore*.—During 1883-84 the oppression exercised in Indore city called for the severest condemnation on the part of the Government of India, and the senior Prince Shivaji Rao Holkar was specially censured and removed from all concern with public business.

Although scandals as grave as these have ceased to attract the attention of the public and of Government, yet I do not consider that the administration of Indore is carried on with a due regard to justice, and I have had during the past year to remonstrate with the Durbar on many occasions and in strong terms against action which appeared to me to have been taken against individuals unjustly and in defiance of the commonest principles of justice and equity. Chief among these cases is a suit which has been wilfully protracted for many months against opium merchants of high character and position, on whom fanciful claims, as indebted to the confiscated estate of an ancient minister of the Durbar, have been made. Against the procedure followed in this case, I

have had several times to protest. The judicial administration of Indore must be held to be deteriorating and not improving. The reforms instituted by Sir Madhava Rao are being gradually abandoned from motives of false economy. The separate district judges appointed have been reduced and judicial and executive functions have again been entrusted to the charge of overworked and incompetent Nazims.

15. *Western Malwa*.—Colonel H. M. Buller, Central India Horse, held charge during the year of this Agency, and has since been relieved by Colonel Cunliffe Martin, C.B., on return from furlough.

The administration of the Rutlam State has continued to be excellent, and the Raja takes a constant interest in the improvement of his revenue and the prosperity of his people. He has appointed as Minister Mr. Shamji Krishna Varma, a Guzerati gentleman who has been long resident in England, and is a member of the Oxford University. The experiment of placing, at the head of the administration in a Native State, a young man who has received the best education that England can furnish is an interesting one, and so far seems to be successful.

In March I visited Rutlam at the invitation of the Raja to lay the foundation stone of a new hospital, to which ceremony he had invited a large number of English and Native friends.

The Rutlam College, which is very ably superintended by Mr. Herbert Sherring, is, both in numbers and results, very creditable to the State.

A long and troublesome dispute regarding the adjustment of customs duties between the closely-connected States of Rutlam and Sailana was proposed this year for settlement, but not being satisfied with the consideration which had been given to certain *prima facie* equitable claims of Sailana, I was compelled to return it for a more exhaustive enquiry.

The administration of Jaora has continued to give much trouble and anxiety, and the Nawab, in spite of great natural intelligence, has never cared to give serious attention to business, while the State debts have continued largely to increase. Several attempts having been fruitlessly made to remedy this state of things, Colonel Martin was deputed to thoroughly examine the Jaora accounts, and propose some more radical scheme for the improvement of the financial position. This has now been done, and the Nawab has so far cordially co-operated in the proposals for reform. Large reductions have been made, and the State debts are to be paid off at the rate of 4 lakhs per annum, the Government having advanced a loan of 3 lakhs in order to satisfy the more pressing claims.

Syed Hadi Hussain Khan, the Minister appointed the previous year, and whose age was too great to allow him to successfully overcome the difficulties of a position requiring great energy and activity, has withdrawn in favour of Yar Muhammad Khan, son of a former Prime Minister, a young gentleman of high character and education, who has received a judicial and administrative training in the Berar Commission. His health, unfortunately, is such that he is compelled to take leave to Europe, and his final appointment and transfer from Government service cannot be completed until his return.

In January the Nawab, as Honorary Major in the Central India Horse, accompanied his regiment to the manœuvres at Mhow with the cavalry brigade of that division.

The only case of any magnitude requiring settlement in the Jaora State concerns the Rajput Thakurs of the district of Mulhargarh. These have received every consideration from the Nawab and the Political Officers, but they have been so ill-advised as to reject the very favourable terms of re-settlement of their villages that have been offered, and insist upon a perpetual settlement at

fixed rates. This claim cannot be supported by the terms of their original guarantee, and has been refused. They have not yet accepted the terms offered; stronger measures of coercion may have to be applied to some of their number. In this troublesome case, Ressaldar-Major Gopal Singh, of the Central India Horse, has been employed as intermediary. He has done excellent service, and his honesty and good sense are highly appreciated both by the Nawab and the people.

The Raja of Sailana, who is a great invalid, has been permitted to adopt a distant relative, Jeswant Singh, of Semlia, a young man of pleasing manners, who has received a good education at the Indore Rajkumar College.

The question as to the devolution of the Semlia estate, whether it be absorbed in the Sailana State, or whether it be inherited by Jeswant Singh's younger brother, is now under discussion, and has given rise to a considerable amount of intrigue and bad feeling. I am in hopes of its speedy and amicable adjustment.

The Raja of Sitamau died during the year. He had desired to adopt a distant collateral as his heir, to the prejudice of a near relative, fully competent for the chiefship. This selection I felt it my duty to oppose, as contrary to family and tribal Rajput custom, and otherwise prejudicial to the best interests of the State.

During the discussion the Raja died, and the young gentleman whom I had asserted to be the rightful heir was admitted as such by the Chiefs and the family, and has been accepted by the Supreme Government. His installation will take place in the approaching cold season.

Among the many smaller guaranteed Chiefs and Thakurs of this Agency, no event of sufficient importance has occurred during the year to require special mention.

16. *Bhil or Bhopawar*.—This interesting and, from some points of view, important Agency has suffered from the frequent changes in the officers in political charge. Major Biddulph, Major H. Wylie, O.S.I., Major Donald Robertson, Major Jasper Burne, and Major N. C. Martelli, have succeeded each other in quick succession, and no one of them has consequently been able to obtain any efficient knowledge of the country, which is difficult of access and inhabited by a strange, timid, and uncommunicative race. The officer now in political charge has had considerable experience of the less civilized of the Central India tribes, and I consider him especially suited for the charge of a Bhil population, and trust that the exigencies of the service will allow his being retained for some years in his present appointment. The Bhils give their confidence very slowly and to but few, and the questions which arise in the Bhopawar Agency are mostly Bhil questions.

With the larger Chiefs some of whose estates lie within the Agency, Holkar and Sindia, the Political Agent has little to do, and his work is with petty States like Jobat, Ali Rajpur, Jhabua, Barwani, and a host of Rajput country gentlemen who live amongst and rule over the Bhil population. Thus the history of the year in Bhopawar derives its interest from the manner in which the Bhil population has been controlled, influenced and governed, while the life and administration of the small Rajput Rajas has little importance apart from their Bhil population. The Rajput proprietors, and indeed all the higher caste Hindus, look with contempt and dislike on the Bhils, who in the Political Officer find alone their refuge from oppression. Their sympathies are altogether with the British Government against their natural Hindu oppressors, and no Bhil rising can take place without grave discredit attaching to the Political Officer. During the present year I have endeavoured to remedy this state of things.

I have prohibited the residence of the Political Agent at Manpur, which is in a remote corner of the Agency and far from Bhil centres of population,

and have insisted upon the Bhil Corps taking the place, which properly belongs to it, of a local police corps for the prevention of crime and obtaining intelligence of Bhil movements and sentiments.

The English officers of the regiments have been directed to move about the districts constantly visiting the outposts, and to communicate all information received to the Political Agent, who has been instructed to use the corps freely on police duties, for suppressing and detecting dacoities and arresting dangerous offenders.

The Government of India have sanctioned a special allowance to the English officers when engaged on these duties.

So far as can be now ascertained, the Bhil population is tranquil and content. There was recently (September 1885) great apprehensions that a partial failure in the rainfall would most prejudicially affect their crops and winter sowing, especially in Barwani, where the whole rainfall of the year had not exceeded 7 inches; but fortunately a heavy fall in the first week of October has saved the Bhil country from any grave anxiety, though the wells and tanks are still abnormally low. This winter I proposed to visit Barwani, Jhabua, and Ali Rajpur, and examine how far the reforms that I introduced in March 1883 have worked and how far they may require modification.

During the summer I have caused to be recorded by Pandit Bishambar Nath, under my personal supervision, the manners, customs, and language of the Bhils, both north and south of the Nerbudda. This has never before been done in any detail. The results will be hereafter published by the Anthropological or Asiatic Society.

The Bhil race deserve more attention than has hitherto been paid to them. They are a singularly pleasant, honest, and frank people, and if truthfulness be placed first among the virtues, the Bhils are in its exercise superior to any civilized people with whom I am acquainted. The Bhil in his natural state and uncorrupted by civilization, appears almost incapable of falsehood, and will, in a criminal trial, almost invariably and without pressure confess a murder or other offence which he may have committed, when there is no possible evidence against him except his own admission.

Of the large States connected with this Agency there is but little to record. The Maharaja of Dhar has continued to administer his State with fair efficiency, though there is much to be desired in a quicker administration of justice and a more active control over outlying districts and distant officials. The Maharaja remains at his capital and does not visit his districts so as to ensure the grievances of his people being heard, and his attention has been called to this duty. The readiness with which His Highness attends to suggestions of the Government, and the zeal with which he promotes all enlightened and charitable schemes, have always received and deserves public recognition.

Jhabua.—One of the reasons which induced me to require the Political Agent to reside at Sirdarpur and not at Manpur, was the proximity of Jhabua, the most troublesome State in the Bhopawar Agency.

The Bhil State of Ali Rajpur continues to be fairly administered by the Thakur of Jaknaoda. The young Raja is prosecuting his studies at the Indore Residency College, and has much improved in general knowledge and intelligence.

17. *Bhopal Agency.*—The political charge of this Agency has throughout the year been in the hands of Colonel Kincaid, who is thoroughly acquainted with it, and who has managed its affairs with discretion.

Few of the smaller States give much trouble. Rajgarh and Narsingarh have both steadily improved under the guidance of ministers of ability. His Excellency the Viceroy in Durbar at Indore was pleased to raise the rank of the Rawat of Rajgarh to Raja. The grandfather of the present Chief, who

is a young man of good education and strong character, became a Muhammadan, and the title of Nawab was subsequently conferred upon him by the British Government. The present Chief and grandson has returned to the faith of his ancestors, and the title of Nawab became unsuitable. The Government appreciating this, and looking to the fact that Rajgarh was higher in rank than Narsingarh, founded by a Chief of the junior branch of the family, granted the title of Raja, which has given especial satisfaction to the Rajput Chiefs of this part of India, the more so as the lapse from Hinduism of the late Chief had given great offence. All the Bhopal ruling Chiefs, with the exception of Maksudangarh, came to Indore to pay their respects to His Excellency. To the Nawab of Kurwai, who, although now of small importance, represents a family once as influential as that of Bhopal, and who is an admirable administrator, His Excellency promised some special mark of favour, which will be thoroughly deserved. The administration of the remaining petty Chiefs calls for little notice. In Bhopal itself the maladministration and reprehensible conduct of the Nawab-Consort Mahomed Sadik, which had been the object of severe censure by Lord Ripon's Government in 1881 and of my predecessor, Sir Henry Daly, have at last been visited with severe punishment. In October last the Government deprived him of his title of Nawab and the salute of 17 guns granted to him in British territory, and prohibited him from all interference in the affairs of the State. This order I communicated to Her Highness on 26th October last. It was further directed that a responsible minister, approved by His Excellency the Viceroy, should be appointed with full powers.

18. *Baghelkhand Agency*.—Of the smaller States of this Agency, which has throughout the year been in the charge of Major D. W. K. Barr, there is little to record.

The Raja of Nagode has remained as apathetic and careless as heretofore, so much so, indeed, that it was necessary to remove from his State the Bengali favourite who was the principal cause of his extravagances and excesses. It was proposed to appoint a selected native official as Dewan to organise his finances, but at his earnest request he was allowed another opportunity of setting his house in order, and there is some hope of a change for the better. The Nagode State is a small and insignificant one.

I trust that the long feud between the Raja of Sohawal and the Thakur of Raigaon has at last been healed. The latter had persistently refused to submit himself to the authority of his suzerain, and had permitted his villages to be sequestered rather than make any sign of obedience. This year I directed the proceeds of the sequestered villages to be paid to the Raja instead of being held in deposit, and the recusant Thakur has at last yielded and has expressed his readiness to obey the orders of the Government of India, which, although extremely favourable to him, involved the submission which he was too proud to accord, preferring the loss of a large part of his revenue.

The most important duty of the Political Agent is his superintendency of the Rewah State. This is one of the most pleasing of the Central India records, and shows excellent and sympathetic work on the part of the officer in charge.

The Maharaja has much improved in strength and intelligence. The nobles and people are alike content, and this important State is fast increasing in order and prosperity. All those who foolishly deny the advantages of British administration in India, may with advantage compare the condition of Rewah to-day and a few years ago under a careless and dissolute prince.

The opening of the collieries at Umeria will not bring its full benefits to Rewah for some time. The railway from Umeria to Kutni, which ought to have been now open, is not half complete, but a change of engineers, which is now ordered, will benefit a work the completion of which is anxiously desired, both in the interest of Rewah and of Indian trade generally.

The civil and criminal jurisdiction over the coal-fields has, for purposes of convenience, been made over to the Central Provinces Administration.

Major Barr is shortly leaving India on furlough, and I would consequently here record my sense of his high character, tact, and ability. He is one of the most valuable officers in the political service of the Government of India.

19. *Bundelkhund*.—The charge of this Agency was for the greater part of the official year held by Captain Hope, who was succeeded by Colonel Berkeley, and he by Major Robertson.

Looking at Bundelkhund on the whole, it may be said that the numerous States included within it are fairly administered, or, if neglected, are not tyrannised over, and the people are ordinarily well treated and content. The more important States are Rajput. In Dattia on the western border, the old quarrel between the Maharaja and his kinsmen of Beroni continues, although the relative position of both parties was finally decided in 1882; but the Thakurs have been so long in opposition that it is difficult to compel their obedience. Apart from this family quarrel of old standing, Dattia is sufficiently prosperous.

Samthar, to the north, is obtaining much benefit from the new Betwa Canal, just opened. The feud between this Chief and his brother Ali Bahadur is not healed, but the arrangement under which the brother and father are to live at Sani and abandon the fortress of Amra, has been reconsidered by the Government and again approved, and is now being carried into effect.

The Maharaja of Tehri continues to administer his State excellently.

Boundary disputes between the Maharajas of Punna and Bijawar culminated last September in an affray between two border villages, in which several lives were lost. The officials of both States having taken an active part in the matter, and it being clear that both were equally to blame, while it was useless to punish peasants for the quarrels of their lords, the case was settled by fine of ₹1,000 imposed on the States, which was paid without remonstrance.

Bijawar has constantly given trouble in boundary matters, and the Maharaja is always in debt and quarrelling with his Thakurs.

The little State of Charkhari remained under the management of Major Maitland (now Earl of Lauderdale) and latterly of Colonel Roberts, and requires no special notice. I do not consider the services of a highly paid English officer are now required, and have recommended the abolition of the appointment.

Chhatarpur remains under management, and the Raja has for some months of 1885 been studying at the Residency College, Indore. As he has not desired to return, I have not pressed the question, and a tutor is being procured from England for him and the Charkhari Chief. Chhatarpur, although intelligent, is so unformed and youthful in his manners and ideas, that it would be dangerous to entrust him with independent powers until he has reached his twenty-first year.

The State has been fairly managed, and its revenues increased by Chandi Prashad, Superintendent, who is not popular with either Chief or people, and whose autocratic methods it has been necessary to modify.

Some of the smallest States in Bundelkhund are the most troublesome, such as Giroli and Beronda, which have taken up far too much of the Political Agent's time of late years.

The Rajkumar College at Nowgong has been thoroughly reorganised within the year, and placed on a satisfactory footing by Major Robertson, whose energy and ability merit warm acknowledgment.

20. *Opium*.—The figures in the body of the report give full particulars with reference to this important subject. It is, however, one which the Agent to the Governor-General as Opium Agent and his officials cannot influence.

appreciably, and the Government revenue from this source depends upon causes beyond their control.

Owing to reasons unnecessary here to record, the prices of opium have this year been exceedingly low in Malwa, and purchases on behalf of Government excise were of much value in keeping some life in the market. Latterly, owing to the cessation of war between France and China, prices are rather more favourable. The outlook for the coming year is unfavourable as to amount of crop, for a deficient rainfall will prevent poppy cultivation in many districts. Prices will consequently rule much higher.

Mr. Hastings, on the part of the Opium Department, has worked most successfully in purchasing opium of a high quality for the Government, and has in some parts persuaded the people to prepare the drug without oil in a manner which makes it more valuable for Indian excise purposes.

21. *Dacoity*.—This crime, which it is most important to repress, is still common in many parts of Central India, and I am disposed to think that it is increasing, in spite of the severe measures that have been taken against it. When the large number of States within this Agency is considered, the manner in which they are intermingled, and the facility with which a criminal can escape from one jurisdiction into another, the difficulty of systematically attacking crime and capturing criminals will be understood.

Good results have been obtained in Bhopawar and Western Malwa, and especially in the Bhopal Agency, where Colonel Kincaid has distinguished himself by the conviction of a large number of desperate dacoits.

I am of opinion that the more important Native States, as Gwalior, Indore, and Bhopal, should be required to contribute largely towards the repression of this dangerous and disgraceful crime, and it is in these where it is especially rampant, and where dacoits find the most safe and friendly shelter from corrupt officials. The employment of Afghans, Mekranis, and other Vilayatis has been forbidden in the smaller States, but the advice and remonstrance of Government in these matters is not sufficiently regarded by Maharajas Sindhia and Holkar. The matter is, however, constantly pressed on their attention.

LEPEL GRIFFIN,
Agent to the Governor-General
for Central India.

CAMP GWALIOR,
The 24th December 1885.

CHAPTER II.

JUDICIAL.

1. No Acts of the Supreme Legislature were extended during the year to this Agency.

Under Foreign Department Notifications Nos. 2392 I. and 2395 I., dated 25th June 1884, and in modification of Foreign Department Notification No. 1008 I., dated 21st March 1884—

I.—The Superintendent of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police was invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, to be exercised within those sections of the railway mentioned in schedule A of the modified Notification.

II.—The Assistant to the Superintendent of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police was invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class within those sections of the railway system in the Central India Agency.

Under Foreign Department Notifications Nos. 4539 I., 4541 I., and 4543 I., dated 24th December 1884—

The Cantonment Magistrates of Nowgong, Mhow, and Neemuch were vested with the administration of the police in their respective cantonments subject to the general control and direction of the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment.

Under Foreign Department Notification No. 699 I., dated 27th February 1885—

I.—Act No. IV of 1879 (The Indian Railway Act) was extended to lands within the Central India Agency occupied by the Neemuch-Nusseerabad State Railway.

II.—The Agent to the Governor-General for Central India was declared for the purposes of the said Act to be a Local Government in respect to such portions of land situated within the Central India agency.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY REPORT

SECTION B.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

COURT.	PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1883-84.		INSTITUTED DURING 1884-85.		TOTAL.		ESCAPED.		DIED.		TERMS FARMED.		DIS- CHARGED.		CONVICTED.		PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1884-85.		TOTAL.		WHIPPED.		TERMS FORFEITED.		SENTENCED TO DEATH.		FINED ONLY.		MISCELLANEOUS TUMULTS INFLECTED.		TOTAL.		Average duration of cases.	
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.				
1	2	3	4	5	0	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
POLITICAL OFFICERS' COURTS.																																		
Resident at Gwalior	1	1	17	28	7	17	48	27	7	1	2	1	11	8	15	6	1	17	48	7	...	...	...	6	3	1	5	...	1	3	1	15	0	114
Political Agent, Bhopal	...	...	408	206	496	280	277	105	231	...	...	...	277	105	231	125	...	...	408	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agent's Comptroller	8	2	06	38	77	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bundelkhand	...	...	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baghelkhand	...	...	40	24	40	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Malwa	...	...	183	105	190	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal	8	11	66	52	77	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Political Assistant, Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st Assistant Agent to the Governor-General (as Sessions Judge)	...	...	6	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd Assistant Agent to the Governor-General	...	...	60	74	86	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	25	17	1,020	627	1,045	644	1	1	...	...	85	65	440	288	494	208	26	12	1,045	644	13	10	25	14	2	286	150	110	150	481	208	1410		
CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS.																																		
Cantonment and Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow	4	2	1,227	743	1,231	745	...	...	...	...	5	3	158	79	1,007	802	1	1	1,231	745	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cantonment and Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Meerut	...	...	1,028	505	1,028	505	...	...	...	...	1	1	53	29	975	475	...	...	1,028	505	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch	19	5	1,444	351	1,403	358	...	...	...	...	0	2	157	55	1,275	204	25	5	1,403	358	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, Nowgong	2	1	420	221	426	223	...	...	...	...	...	...	311	97	183	123	4	2	426	223	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	25	6	4,125	1,820	4,160	1,823	...	...	...	...	12	6	608	260	3,506	1,554	30	6	4,160	1,823	27	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURT OF THE ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, RAILWAY POLICE.																																		
Assistant Superintendent, Railway Police, Indore	3	1	67	55	70	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	9	57	47	...	...	70	50	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3	1	67	55	70	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	9	57	47	...	...	70	50	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	53	23	5,213	2,502	5,205	2,528	-	1	1	...	87	71	1,070	537	4,011	1,890	50	20	5,205	2,528	43	36	25	14	2	3,410	1,472	552	375	4,041	1,890	4,61		

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Natures of Crimes.	PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1883-84.		INSTITUTED DURING 1884-85.		TOTAL.		ESCAPED.		DIED.		TRANSFERRED.		DISCHARGED.		CONVICTED.		PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1884-85.		TOTAL.		WHIPPED.		TRANSFERRED.		SENTENCED TO DEATH.		FINED ONLY.		MISCELLANEOUS PUNISHMENT INFLICTED.				TOTAL.		Average duration of cases.	Total number of days.
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35		
POLITICAL OFFICERS' COURTES.																																				
Murder and attempted murder	1	1	29	22	30	23	1	1	...	...	7	5	7	4	12	12	3	1	30	23	...	...	8	8	2	...	...	...	2	2	12	12	22	45	491
Culpable homicide	10	2	53	44	60	46	...	...	...	...	9	30	20	3	31	11	6	2	66	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	10	13	10	83	92	1,176
Dacoity	...	...	43	23	43	23	...	...	...	...	4	9	26	11	13	9	...	...	43	22	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	31	11	13	18	580
Receiving stolen property	...	...	20	3	20	5	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	1	1	1	...	...	20	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	0	13	0	100	81	2,218
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	215	138	234	145	...	...	...	...	33	18	67	57	102	71	2	2	224	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	9	10	638	384	643	388	...	...	...	...	13	0	203	180	322	184	15	7	643	388	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400
Miscellaneous offences	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	
TOTAL	25	17	1,030	627	1,045	644	1	1	...	...	65	65	440	268	484	298	26	12	1,045	644	13	10	25	14	2	2	288	158	160	116	484	208	14	10	8,013
CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' COURTES.																																				
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	49	34	49	34	...	...	...	...	5	...	9	6	36	27	...	...	49	34	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	130	130	130	130	...	...	...	...	1	1	61	28	138	103	...	...	190	130	23	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	...	...	3,883	1,854	3,908	1,862	...	...	...	...	5	3	588	227	3,337	1,424	30	8	3,908	1,862	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	25	8	4,135	1,820	4,160	1,828	...	...	...	...	12	6	608	260	3,500	1,554	30	8	4,160	1,828	27	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,050
COURT OF THE ASSISTANT SUPER-INTENDENT OF RAILWAY POLICE.																																				
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	8	1	34	27	37	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	...	...	33	28	33	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3	1	67	55	70	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	9	57	47	...	...	70	58	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117
GRAND TOTAL	53	28	5,212	2,502	5,205	2,528	1	1	...	...	97	71	1,070	537	4,041	1,899	50	20	5,205	2,528	43	38	25	14	2	3,410	1,472	562	375	4,041	1,800	4	81	12,988	

SECTION III.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

CRIMES.	ADJUDICATED IN THE COURTS OF			TOTAL.
	Political Officers.	Cantonment Magistrates.	Holkar and Sindia-Nee-much State Railway Magistrate.	
Murder and attempted murder	22	2	...	24
Culpable homicide	14	...	...	14
Dacoity	45	...	...	45
Receiving stolen property	22	34	...	56
Robbery on highways or elsewhere	5	...	...	5
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	146	130	28	304
Miscellaneous	379	1,656	22	2,057
TOTAL	633	1,822	50	2,505

SECTION IV.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Attendance of Witnesses.

CLASS OF COURT.	No. of Persons	No. of Days.	Average No. of Days for each.	No. who have attended for one day only.
Resident at Gwalior . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Political Agent, Bhopal, { Agent's Court	68	68	1.	68
{ Superintendent's Court.	525	525	1.	525
" " Bundelkhund	31	11	·35	21
" " Bhaghelkhund	18	18	1.	18
" " Western Malwa	52	138	2·65	23
" " Bopawar	303	314	1·03	284
Political Assistant, Goona	56	29	·51	27
1st Assistant Agent to the Governor-General	56	56	1.	56
2nd " " " " " "	210	210	1.	210
TOTAL	1,319	1,369	1·03	1,232
Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow	370	432	1·16	318
" " Morar	448	448	1.	448
" " Neemuch	432	439	1·01	427
" " Nowgong	471	480	1·01	462
TOTAL	1,721	1,799	1·04	1,655
Assistant Superintendent of Police, Raj-putana-Malwa Railway.	91	91	1.	91
TOTAL	91	91	1.	91
GRAND TOTAL	3,131	3,259	1·04	2,978

2. There were 2,528 cases for disposal this year against 2,217 for the previous year and 1,710 in 1882-83.

The more serious cases—murder, culpable homicide, dacoity, and robbery—were tried in the Courts of the Political Agents and First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General.

The returns submitted shew the largest share of the criminal work to have fallen on Political Agent, Bhopal, *viz.*, 290 out of 644 cases.

The cases of murder were 23 in number during the year against 12 in 1883-84. There were 14 cases of culpable homicide and 46 cases of dacoity against 12 and 96, respectively, during 1883-84. Thirty-one cases of dacoity were prosecuted at the instance of the Thuggi and Dacoity Department. The decrease in the cases of dacoity is satisfactory; but although the Native States furnish monthly returns, it is doubtful how far they may be accepted as shewing how many cases have actually occurred, and the detection of a larger number of criminal cases would, on the whole, be more satisfactory than returns shewing a decrease in cases.

A.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

CLASS OF COURT.	NUMBER OF SUITS.					SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING 1884-85.			
	Pending at close of 1883-84.	Filled during 1884-85.	Total.	Disposed of during 1884-85.	Pending at close of 1884-85.	Value.	Average cost of conduct of suits.	Average duration of cases in days.	Average value of suits.
POLITICAL AGENT'S COURTS.									
						R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.
RESIDENT AT GWALIOR	1	2	3	2	1	13 8 0	0 12 0	1*	6 12 0
REGULAR SUITS	1	2	3	2	1	13 8 0	0 12 0	1*	6 12 0
EXECUTION OF DECREES	12	10	22	17	5	29,107 5 0	107 5 10	35*59	1,712 3 1
POLITICAL AGENT IN BHOPAL	8	7	15	6	9	9,811 12 8	0 4 10	389*50	1,635 4 9
REGULAR SUITS	8	7	15	6	9	9,811 12 8	0 4 10	389*50	1,635 4 9
EXECUTION OF DECREES	15	251	266	243	23	7,087 9 6	2 6 3	23*04	31 10 2
POLITICAL AGENT IN BUNDELKHAND	89	244	333	234	99	5,995 8 6	0 5 2	94*47	25 9 11
REGULAR SUITS	89	244	333	234	99	5,995 8 6	0 5 2	94*47	25 9 11
EXECUTION OF DECREES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
POLITICAL AGENT IN WESTERN MALWA	9	16	25	22	3	421 3 0	1 12 0	129*59	19 12 3
REGULAR SUITS	9	16	25	22	3	421 3 0	1 12 0	129*59	19 12 3
EXECUTION OF DECREES	1	117	118	109	9	2,765 0 0	2 0 9	27*27	25 5 10
POLITICAL AGENT IN BHOPALWAR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
REGULAR SUITS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EXECUTION OF DECREES	...	16	16	15	1	537 0 0	...	24*	35 12 9
POLITICAL ASSISTANT, GOONA	6	27	33	31	2	1,924 5 0	4 9 0	27*48	62 1 2
REGULAR SUITS	6	27	33	31	2	1,924 5 0	4 9 0	27*48	62 1 2
EXECUTION OF DECREES	100	123	223	155	68	24,710 1 5	2 7 11	379*72	159 6 9
ATTACHED TO THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA. (Civil Judge, Indore Residency)	1	80	81	74	7	13,856 2 8	0 4 4	2*	187 3 11
TOTAL	144	562	706	594	112	87,165 15 11	5 11 7	133*17	113 1 2
REGULAR SUITS	98	340	438	321	117	29,743 14 10	0 4 11	77*21	92 10 6
EXECUTION OF DECREES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CIVIL COURTS IN CANTONMENTS.									
MHOW									
REGULAR SUITS IN CIVIL JUDGE'S COURT	7	49	56	53	3	45,877 0 2	68 7 3	88*24	885 9 8
REGULAR SUITS IN CIVIL JUDGE'S COURT, RAILWAY BRANCH	...	3	3	3	...	5,995 3 3	127 2 0	33*33	1,988 5
EXECUTION OF DECREES IN CIVIL JUDGE'S COURT	1	88	89	87	2	1,27,482 1 11	3 13 9	20*75	1,465 4 11
EXECUTION OF DECREES IN CIVIL JUDGE'S COURT, RAILWAY BRANCH	2	6	8	7	1	6,473 1 3	3 1 0	58*43	924 11 7
REGULAR SUITS IN SMALL CAUSE COURT	22	940	962	957	5	42,221 5 4	5 0 3	27*58	44 1 10
EXECUTION OF DECREES IN SMALL CAUSE COURT	9	622	631	595	38	41,780 0 11	1 7 5	10*85	70 3 9
REGULAR SUITS IN SMALL CAUSE COURT, RAILWAY BRANCH	6	65	71	71	...	3,739 1 6	7 3 1	40*08	52 10 7
EXECUTION OF DECREES IN SMALL CAUSE COURT, RAILWAY BRANCH	6	32	38	31	7	3,857 4 9	1 11 11	39*35	124 6 10
REGULAR SUITS IN CIVIL JUDGE'S COURT	...	13	13	12	1	6,194 2 3	40 15 2	27*90	516 2 10
EXECUTION OF DECREES IN CIVIL JUDGE'S COURT	10	21	31	21	10	12,476 6 0	20 14 11	18*04	594 1 5
REGULAR SUITS IN SMALL CAUSE COURT	6	249	255	253	2	12,947 1 9	5 5 8	8*58	51 2 9
EXECUTION OF DECREES IN SMALL CAUSE COURT	34	94	128	94	34	7,221 5 9	3 7 11	82*41	76 13
REGULAR SUITS IN CIVIL JUDGE'S COURT	10	20	30	27	3	6,016 6 9	16 3 1	30*51	300 13 1
EXECUTION OF DECREES IN CIVIL JUDGE'S COURT	...	15	15	15	...	3,224 0 0	2 2 8	80	214 14 11
REGULAR SUITS IN SMALL CAUSE COURT	26	235	261	239	22	9,869 7 3	4 4 9	16*76	41 15 11
EXECUTION OF DECREES IN SMALL CAUSE COURT	...	145	145	145	...	7,123 3 0	0 14 7	1*02	47 12 10
REGULAR SUITS IN SMALL CAUSE COURT, RAILWAY BRANCH	1	9	10	...	1	603 15 6	6 1 7	34*44	67 1 8
EXECUTION OF DECREES IN SMALL CAUSE COURT, RAILWAY BRANCH	...	2	2	2	...	289 5 0	1 6 0	1*	134 10 6
REGULAR SUITS IN CIVIL JUDGE'S COURT	2	4	6	6	...	3,622 1 0	56 3 6	86*	603 10 10
EXECUTION OF DECREES IN CIVIL JUDGE'S COURT	...	5	5	5	...	1,785 15 3	1 10 3	45*60	353 3 0
REGULAR SUITS IN SMALL CAUSE COURT	...	164	169	168	1	5,182 4 7	4 15 4	14*83	30 14 0
EXECUTION OF DECREES IN SMALL CAUSE COURT	...	25	25	25	...	1,282 12 4	2 3 6	11*68	51 4 11
TOTAL	85	1,761	1,836	1,798	38	1,42,248 1 4	7 15 11	24*84	79 1 10
REGULAR SUITS	62	1,055	1,117	1,027	90	2,12,965 8 11	2 8 0	21*63	207 5 10
EXECUTION OF DECREES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	389	3,708	4,097	3,740	357	4,52,123 9 0	5 2 8	45*66	120 14 5

3. There has been an increase this year in the civil suits, being 2,542 against 2,237 in 1883-84, due chiefly to Cantonment Magistrate's Court being invested with powers to try civil suits arising within railway limits, 386 regular suits filed more than last year, the total being 2,313 against 1,927 in 1883-84.

The total number of civil suits disposed of amount to 2,392 against 2,009 during the past year. Of this number 72·15 per cent. have been disposed of by Cantonment Magistrates. Of the suits disposed of by the Cantonment Magistrate, 1,697 were in the Small Cause Court for debts arising within cantonments and railway limits.

The Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, disposed of 1,084 regular suits out of 1,798 suits disposed of by Cantonment Magistrates, being 60·29 per cent.

There has been a large increase in the Small Cause Court cases in the Cantonment Magistrate's Court at Mhow.

The general average duration has increased from 22·70 in 1883-84 to 51·74 during the year,—the Political Agents, Bhopal and Western Malwa, and the Attaché Agent to the Governor-General, having the largest duration.

The average value of suits disposed of by Political Agents and Cantonment Magistrates has fallen from ₹95-11-4 in 1883-84 to ₹87-8-9 in this year. There is a slight decrease in the average cost of suits this year as compared with last year, being ₹7-1-4 against ₹7-5-2 in 1883-84.

M.—REGISTRATION.

STATIONS.	Book I.		Book III.		Book IV.		Book V.		TOTAL.	
	Number of Registrations.	Fees.	Number of Registrations.	Fees.	Number of Registrations.	Fees.	Number of Registrations.	Fees.	Number of Registrations.	Fees.
		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.
Mhow	52	91 8 0	2	10 0 0	36	22 8 0	...	...	90	124 8 0*
Morar	41	134 8 0	...	...	16	44 8 0	...	...	57	179 0 0
Neemuch . . .	35	53 8 0	...	...	17	14 0 0	...	...	52	67 8 0
Nowgong . . .	27	17 8 0	...	...	32	26 8 0	...	...	59	44 0 0
TOTAL	155	297 0 0	2	10 0 0	101	107 8 0	...	...	258	415 0 0*

* Includes annas 8 on account of fees for copies of registered documents.

The following figures shew the number of documents registered and the amount of fees paid for the last four years :—

YEAR.	Documents registered.	Fees realised.
1881-82	239	₹ 427.
1882-83	260	410
1883-84	243	442
1884-85	258	415

4. There is a decrease in the registration of documents for immoveable property this year, the number being 155 against 174 in 1883-84, and consequently a fall in the fees realized.

The number of documents registered regarding moveable property has increased from 69 in 1883-84 to 101 in 1884-85. The greater number of documents were registered in Mhow.

JAILS.

NAME OF JAIL.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.						EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.						TOTAL.	Daily average No. of Pri-soners.	Annual average cost of Prisoners.	REMARKS.		
	In Jail on 1st April 1884.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Died.	Discharged.	Total.	Remaining in Jail on 31st March 1885.	Rations of Prisoners.	Contingent Charges.	Clothing of Prisoners.					Fixed Establishment.	Extra Establishment.
Indore . . .	269	176	445	12	...	8	155	175	270	4,981 13 9	1,422 10 2	1,360 14 3	2,976 0 0	2,306 12 7	13,048 2 9	274-04	48 5 2	
Gwalior . . .	13	118	131	5	...	1	117	123	8	310 8 11	165 12 6	50 0 6	1,643 11 10	33 9 10	2,203 11 7	12-57	169 8 3	
Sehore . . .	42	155	197	61	...	4	102	167	30	717 12 2	199 1 0	.....	720 0 0	106 13 1	1,743 10 3	43-36	40 0 0	
Nowgong . . .	32	71	103	1	...	...	94	95	8	432 5 10	107 6 9	54 5 6	1,632 0 0	*82 14 0	2,359 0 1	17-16	137 7 6	* Clothing for constables.
Sutna . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Agar . . .	5	34	39	18	...	...	15	33	6	201 4 0	156 12 0	.....	756 0 0	.....	1,114 0 0	6-86	162 4 1	
Sirdarpur (including Manpur Jail) . . .	32	82	114	28	...	...	62	90	24	715 0 0	243 0 0	137 0 0	211 0 0	.....	1,306 0 0	30-19	43 4 2	
Goona . . .	16	3	19	1	...	1	11	13	6	401 15 11	151 5 11	78 13 0	984 0 0	.....	1,566 2 10	17-	92 2 1	
TOTAL . . .	409	639	1,048	126	...	14	556	696	352	7,310 12 7	2,446 0 4	1,681 1 3	8,872 11 10	2,530 1 6	23,340 11 6	401-18	58 2 9	
CANTONMENT LOOK-UPS.																		
Mhow . . .	...	258	258	31	...	...	225	256	2	237 0 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	237 0 3	5-	47 6 6	
Morar . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Neemuch . . .	6	67	73	19	...	...	53	72	1	411 8 0	126 1 6	.....	88 14 11	.....	626 8 5	6-58	95 3 5	
Nowgong . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
TOTAL . . .	6	325	331	50	...	...	278	328	3	643 8 3	126 1 6	.....	88 14 11	...	863 8 8	11-58	74 9 1	
GRAND TOTAL . . .	415	964	1,379	176	...	14	834	1,024	355	8,459 4 10	2,572 1 10	1,681 1 3	8,961 10 9	2,530 1 6	24,204 4 2	412-76	58 10 2	
																		The Agency Jail at Nowgong is used by the Cantonment Magistrate for his prisoners.

* Clothing for constables.

The Agency Jail at Nowgong is used by the Cantonment Magistrate for his prisoners.

5. Fewer persons were imprisoned during 1884-85 than 1883-84, the number being 1,379 and 1,482 respectively.

The average cost has fallen this year to R58-10-2. It was R60-10-9 in 1883-84.

D.—POLICE.

NAME OF OFFICE.	PAID BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.			PAID BY LOCAL, MUNICIPAL, OR STATE FUNDS.			TOTAL OF ALL GRADES.		
	Men of all Grades.		Cost.	Men of all Grades.		Cost.	Men of all Grades.		Cost.
	Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.	
			R a. p.			R a. p.			R a. p.
British or Local Fund Police under Political Officers.	4	181	15,302 0 0	...	157	12,819 0 0	4	288	28,121 0 0
Cantonment Police	...	...	...	...	361	39,462 13 0	...	361	39,462 13 0
Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railway Police.	...	135	23,554 5 11	...	...	...	...	135	23,554 5 11
TOTAL	4	266	38,856 5 11	...	518	52,281 13 0	4	784	91,138 2 11

6. The total number of police maintained is 4 mounted and 784 foot, being 6 less than last year.

There has been a decrease of 28 foot in the police maintained by British Government and also in the cost; the figures being R42,524-5-1 in 1883-84 against R38,856-5-11 this year, i.e., R3,667-15-2 less.

The police paid from Local Funds has been increased in number, being 518 against 496 in 1883 and 1884; the cost of maintenance has consequently increased from R49,916-0-5 to R52,281-13-0.

The returns of the Railway Police submitted by Assistant Superintendent Bala Pershad shew an increase of 2 men in the force and R1,550-0-10 in expenditure.

There has also been a decrease of 68·6 per cent. in crime and an increase in convictions, e.g., 93·33 per cent. against 75·7 for last year.

There were 56 cases of theft and 10 of burglary against 80 and 13 respectively for the previous year. The value of property stolen is R3,803 against R9,248 in 1883-84. Of this amount R1,308 was recovered against R5,717 the previous year, being a percentage of 34·3 against 61·8 last year.

CHAPTER III.

REVENUE—OPIUM.

General Remarks.—There was no change in the rates of duty levied, which remained as detailed in the margin.

Imperial—

On exports to Bombay for exportation thence by sea,—
 Rs650 per chest.

Provincial—

Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and His Highness the Nizam's Government—
 Rs700 per chest.

Punjab,—

Rs175 per chest.

2. The state of the market throughout the year was anything but cheering and the depression was general.

3. The outturn of the opium crop of 1883-84 was excellent, estimated at over 45,000 chests. The overstocked markets have so much handicapped the internal trade in Malwa that, during the past four years, the merchants had to contend against many difficulties and have invariably suffered losses.

4. The beginning of the year gave some hopes of improvement; these have to some extent been realised, inasmuch as the merchants have been able to clear a portion of the old stock and expect to carry on business without any serious loss during the ensuing year.

5. The past four years, considered as the critical period in the Malwa opium trade, have not resulted in the British duty of Rs650 per chest being considered as excessive, or in any way the cause of any expected losses.

6. Should the present rate stand fixed without any variations, the trade, it is expected, will revive.

7. Mr. Hastings purchased 3,140½ maunds of the 1883-84 season's opium during the year under report; the rate paid for the crude opium averaged Rs35-7-0 per *dhari* against Rs27-6-0 paid the previous year. The purchase by Government of crude opium is welcomed by all concerned and gives some impetus to the trade.

22

22

NATIVE STATES.	Rent on opium-producing land per beegah.		DUTIES ON JUICE OPIMUM PER DHARI.				DUTIES ON MANIPULATED OPIMUM PER DHARI.				REMARKS.
			Home produce.		Foreign produce.		Home produce.		Foreign produce.		
			From	To	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
Dhar	Rs 4	Rs 9	Rs a. p. 0 8 0	Rs a. p. 2 8 0	Rs a. p. 0 8 0	Rs a. p. 2 8 0	Rs a. p. 0 8 0	Rs a. p. 0 8 0	Rs a. p. 3 0 0	The rate of export duty per chest of opium brought to the Dhar scales for Bombay is— On home produce Rs10 from resident merchants and Rs15 from non-resident merchants. Foreign produce is not brought to the Dhar scales. On inferior opium Rs5 per chest. A chest is equal to 13 dharis and 1 seer. The rate of export duty per chest of opium brought to the Chitor scales for Bombay is— On home produce, Udaipur On foreign produce, Udaipur A chest is equal to 12 dharis 4 seers and 7 chittacks. While the scales were located at Udaipur the Durbar charged on all chests presented for weightment a duty of Rs50 per chest, but since their transfer to this place the Durbar levy from merchants of Chitor Rs60 per chest and from outsiders Rs70. This latter includes a charge of Rs10 for mopa and tolai. Again, on foreign produce—i.e., on opium purchased by Meywar merchants from neighbouring Native States and brought to the scales—the rate charged per chest is from Rs15 to Rs25. The rate of export duty per chest of opium brought to the Jaora scales is Govern-ment Rs33-4. A chest of opium is taken at 14 dharis. A tax of Rs2 per chest is now levied for the new godown. State Scale expenses Godown TOTAL per chest. Or annas 8 per maund per cass when taken into districts for sale.	
Moywar (Chitor scales).	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The rate of export duty per chest of opium brought to the Bhopal scales is on home and foreign produce Bhopali Rs12 = Government Rs10-14-6. A chest is equal to 13 dharis and 2 seers. Bhai, weighing fee, is levied at the rate of annas 12 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> on all opium leaving the villages for the Bhopal or Sohore market.
Jaora	20 S. S. rupees.	30	.....	Not allowed	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	The rate of export duty per chest of opium brought to the Bhopal scales is on home and foreign produce Bhopali Rs12 = Government Rs10-14-6. A chest is equal to 13 dharis and 2 seers. Bhai, weighing fee, is levied at the rate of annas 12 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> on all opium leaving the villages for the Bhopal or Sohore market.
Bhopal	5	11	0 4 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	When brought into the city of Bhopal, or Bhopali Rs2 per maund. When brought into the city of Bhopal, or Bhopali Rs2 per maund. When imported for sale in districts. Nothing when imported into the city for manufacture and export to Bombay.	

9. *Opium-smuggling*.—The following table shews the number of cases received during the year under report, the States from which the opium was smuggled, and the quantity of opium smuggled :—

No. of cases.	Native States from which the Opium was smuggled.	Quantity of Opium.					REMARKS.
		Maunds.	Seers.	Tolas.	Grains.	Mashas.	
10	Indore . . . . .	...	20	8	117 $\frac{3}{4}$...	
6	Malwa	4	26	20	135	...	
3	Rutlam	4	5	6	135	...	
3	Jhabua	3	9	40	45	...	
2	Gwalior . . . . .	...	19	19	...	...
3	Bhopal . . . . .	...	11	45	90	...	
1	Nimar . . . . .	...	3	9	...	...
28	TOTAL	13	14	69	162 $\frac{3}{4}$...	

10. The table below gives the districts in British territory in which the cases of opium-smuggling were detected and tried, and the quantity of opium confiscated :—

No. of cases.	Districts.	Quantity confiscated.					REMARKS.
		Maunds.	Seers.	Tolas.	Grains.	Mashas.	
2	Nimar . . . . .	...	26	30	...	...
12	Khandesh . . . . .	...	12	15	162 $\frac{3}{4}$...	
3	Panch Mahals . . . . .	...	29	69	...	...
2	Nursinghpur . . . . .	...	4	45	90	...	
1	Broach . . . . .	...	7	...	...	...
4	Rewa Kantha Agency	9	14	12	...	...
1	Palanpur Superintendency	1	10	...	...	...
1	Poona . . . . .	...	19	10	...	...
2	Ahmedabad . . . . .	...	11	47	90	...	
28	TOTAL	13	14	69	162 $\frac{3}{4}$...	

11. *Internal Trade*.—The prices ruling in the opium marts during the year were—

Crude Opium—Rate per Dhari of 5 Seers.

AGENCY.	April 1884.	May 1884.	June 1884.	July 1884.	August 1884.	September 1884.	October 1884.	November 1884.	December 1884.	January 1885.	February 1885.	March 1885.	Average.
Indore	R 33	R 32	R 31 $\frac{1}{2}$	R 29	R 29 $\frac{1}{2}$	R 29	R 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	R 26	...	...	...	...	R 29
Rutlam	27	27	27	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	...	...	...	...	...	R 26
Dhar	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	R 30
Ujjain	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	32	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	30	29	...	...	...	...	...	R 30 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chitor	25	24	24	24	24	23	23	23	22	22	22	...	R 23
Jaora	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R 25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bhopal	32	34	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R 33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mandsaur	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	...	R 27
Average	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	27	25	...	...	...	...	...	28

Manipulated (ball) Opium, New—Rate per Dhari of 5 Seers.

AGENCY.	April 1884.	May 1884.	June 1884.	July 1884.	August 1884.	September 1884.	October 1884.	November 1884.	December 1884.	January 1885.	February 1885.	March 1885.	Average.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Indore	42½	42	40	38	39½	39	37	36	38	38	37	35½	38½
Rutlam	35	34½	34½	34½	35	34½	33	33	33	33	33	31	33½
Dhar	40	40½	37½	37½	39½	35½	34½	34½	36½	35	34½	30½	36½
Ujjain	41½	41½	40½	38½	40½	40½	37½	36½	36½	37½	37½	35½	38½
Chitor	38½	38½	37	37	38½	39	39	43	43	43	43	30	39
Jaora	34½	34½	34	34	34½	...	30½	30½	33	33	31	29	30
Bhopal	39	40	38	37½	37	34½	34½	34½	35	35	34½	34½	36
Mandsaur	37½	37½	36½	36	37½	35	35½	33½	35½	35	34	32½	35½
Average	38½	38½	37½	36½	37½	37	35	35	36	36	35½	32	36

12. The average price of both crude and manipulated opium throughout Malwa during the last four years has been—

	Crude.	Manipulated.
1881-82	R35½ per dhari	R54½
1882-83	„ 30	„ 41
1883-84	„ 22	„ 35
1884-85	„ 28	„ 36

13. Statement shewing the total exports from the Malwa Opium Agency, and the average prices of new opium in the Indore, Bombay, and China markets, in each month, during the years 1883-84 and 1884-85 :—

MONTHS.	1883-84.								1884-85.							
	Total exports from the Malwa Opium Agency.	AVERAGE PRICES OF OPIUM.							Total exports from the Malwa Opium Agency.	AVERAGE PRICES OF OPIUM.						
		INDORE.				Bombay.	CHINA.			INDORE.				Bombay.	CHINA.	
		Rate per dharl.	Rate per chest.	Government duty.	Total.		Hongkong.	Shanghai.		Rate per dharl.	Rate per chest.	Government duty.	Total.		Hongkong.	Shanghai.
	Chests.								Chests.							
April	1,570½	36	475	650	1,125	1,221	1,147	1,137	2,701½	42½	581	850	1,211	1,240	1,245	1,288
May	1,982	34	449	650	1,099	1,235	1,159	1,144	2,391	42	555	850	1,205	1,229	1,214	1,287
June	3,121	36	475	650	1,125	1,275	1,103	1,219	2,531½	40	528	850	1,178	1,219	1,215	1,281
July	2,543½	36	475	850	1,125	1,275	1,153	1,193	3,748½	38	501	850	1,151	1,204	1,213	1,260
August	3,344	36	475	650	1,125	1,184	1,182	1,224	3,455½	39½	521	850	1,171	1,209	1,208	1,278
September	4,313	38	502	650	1,152	1,205	1,198	1,280	2,632	30	515	850	1,165	1,202	1,196	1,259
October.	2,948	36	475	650	1,125	1,120	1,204	1,247	3,970½	37	488	650	1,138	1,178	1,189	1,242
November	3,396½	33	438	650	1,088	1,117	1,209	1,193	3,702	38	475	650	1,125	1,164	1,181	1,201
December	4,243½	32	422	650	1,072	1,121	1,183	1,214	4,788	38	501	650	1,151	1,178	1,179	1,202
January	5,088½	34	449	650	1,099	1,185	1,148	1,195	3,087	38	501	850	1,151	1,170	1,100	1,223
February	2,651	37	498	650	1,138	1,155	1,127	1,200	3,813	37	498	650	1,138	1,181	1,190	1,216
March	3,516	41	541	650	1,191	1,200	1,246	1,228	2,195	35½	468	650	1,118	1,150	1,168	1,217
Average for the year .	3,228	36	472	650	1,122	1,185	1,177	1,208	3,251	38½	508	650	1,158	1,193	1,199	1,244
Exports during the year .	38,717½	Duty R2,51,66,375							39,013½	Duty R2,53,58,775						

Notes.—Local weight with which opium is weighed at Indore 5 seers=1 dhari of 421 Hali Rupees weight 13 Dharies and 1 seer=1 chest (140½ lbs. avoird.)

Government Pass Duty from 28th June 1882, R650 per chest.

14. *Imperial Revenue.*—Thirty-nine thousand and thirteen and a half chests of opium passed the scales in Malwa during the year under report, or 296 chests more than last year. The duty realised was ₹2,53,58,775 at ₹650 per chest.

15. The following statement shews the number of chests for which passes were granted, the number of passes used, and the duty realised at each Agency during the year 1884-85, as contrasted with 1883-84:—

Agency.	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty.	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty.
	1883-84.				1884-85.			
			₹	₹			₹	₹
Indore	661	11,230½	650	72,99,825	732	12,352½	650	80,29,125
Rutlam	119	1,394½	...	9,06,425	151	2,078½	...	13,51,025
Dhar	92	1,305½	...	8,48,575	66	1,039	...	6,75,350
Ujjain	585	9,228½	...	59,98,525	611	8,798½	...	57,19,025
Ohitor	562	6,137	...	39,89,050	650	7,199	...	46,79,350
Jaora	107	1,469	...	9,54,850	76	1,036	...	6,73,400
Bhopal	172	2,481	...	16,12,650	108	1,533	...	9,96,450
Maudsaur	392	5,471½	...	35,56,475	386	4,977	...	32,35,050
TOTAL	2,690	38,717½	650	2,51,66,375	2,780	39,013½	650	2,53,58,775

16. *Abstract.*—Total monthly exports from all the Agencies under the Malwa Opium Agency.

Month.	1883-84.			1884-85.		
	Chests.	Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty.	Chests.	Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty.
		₹	₹		₹	₹
April	1,570½	650	10,20,825	2,701½	650	17,55,975
May	1,982	...	12,88,300	2,391	...	15,54,150
June	3,121	...	20,28,650	2,531½	...	16,45,475
July	2,543½	...	16,53,275	3,748½	...	24,36,525
August	3,344	...	21,73,600	3,455½	...	22,46,075
September	4,313	...	28,03,450	2,632	...	17,10,800
October	2,948	...	19,16,200	3,970½	...	25,80,825
November	3,396½	...	22,07,725	3,702	...	24,06,300
December	4,243½	...	27,58,275	4,786	...	31,10,900
January	5,088½	...	33,07,525	3,087	...	20,06,550
February	2,651	...	17,23,150	3,813	...	24,78,450
March	3,516	...	22,85,400	2,195	...	14,26,750
TOTAL	38,717½	650	2,51,66,375	39,013½	650	2,53,58,775

17. *Provincial Revenues.*—Three hundred and ninety-two passports were granted by this Agency for the export of 1,639 chests of opium:—

	₹
309 passports for 1,310 chests at ₹700 duty	9,17,000
63 " for 266 " at " 175 "	46,550
20 " for 63 " free of duty.	

In addition to above, 15 chests were supplied to the Mysore Government during the year, and 1 chest to the Coorg Administration.

The following statement shews the amount of opium passed for consumption in India, and the duty realised thereon, together with exports free of duty; the provincial revenue secured on the exports being remitted to the chief revenue authority of the province importing the drug:—

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

	Free chests.	Duty paid chests.	Amount of duty at ₹700.
<i>Rewa Kantha Agency—</i>			
Chota Udepur State (from the Rutlam scales)	4	...	...
Rajpipla State (4 chests from the Rutlam, and 4 chests from the Ujjain scales)	8	...	...

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—continued.

	Free chests.	Duty-paid chests.	Amount of Duty at R700.
Balasinor State (from the Rutlam scales)	3	...	...
Lunawara State (from the Rutlam scales)	1	...	...
Sunth State (from the Rutlam scales)	1	...	...
Sankheda Mehwas (from the Rutlam scales)	...	3	2,100
Pandu Mehwas (from the Rutlam scales)	...	3	2,100
Bhādarwa (from the Rutlam scales)	...	1½	1,050
<i>Mahi Kantha Agency—</i>			
Mansa State (2½ chests from the Rutlam and 2 chests from the Mandsaur scales)	4½	...	...
Punadra State (from the Rutlam scales)	1	...	...
Malpur State (from the Rutlam scales)	1	...	...
Ranāsan State (from the Chitor scales)	½	...	...
Sathumbā State (from the Rutlam scales)	1	...	...
Idar State (from the Chitor scales)	11½	...	...
Bawisi Zilla-Lihoda Mutta (from the Chitor scales)	½	...	...
<i>Kaira Agency—</i>			
Cambay State (2 chests free, and 3½ chests duty-paid from the Indore scales and four chests from the Chitor scales)	2	7½	5,250
Kaira District (from the Chitor scales)	...	7	4,900
<i>Palanpur Agency—</i>			
(12 chests from the Rutlam and 12 chests from the Chitor scales)	24	...	...
<i>Kathiawar Agency—</i>			
Junagad State (from the Mandsaur scales)	...	40	28,000
Dhrangadra State (from the Rutlam scales)	...	6	4,200
Gondal State (from the Mandsaur scales)	...	8	5,600
Wadhvān State (from the Mandsaur scales)	...	2	1,400
Rafāla Thana (from the Rutlam scales)	...	1	700
Manāvadar Taluqa (from the Rutlam scales)	...	2	1,400
Jetpur Taluqa (from the Mandsaur scales)	...	6	4,200
Bantwa Taluqa (from the Mandsaur scales)	...	1	700
Gidar Taluqa (from the Rutlam scales)	...	2	1,400
<i>Panch Mahals—</i>			
Godhra (from the Rutlam scales)	...	11½	8,050
Godhra and Jhulad Taluqas (from the Rutlam scales)	...	1	700
Halol and Kalol Taluqas (from the Rutlam scales)	...	3	1,200
<i>Broach—</i>			
(From the Rutlam scales)	...	23	16,100
<i>Ahmedabad Collectorate—</i>			
(From the Chitor scales)	...	88	61,600
<i>Nasik Collectorate—</i>			
(From the Indore scales)	...	7	4,900
<i>Sholapur—</i>			
(From the Indore scales)	...	5	3,500
<hr/>			
Total number of passports 20 + 52 = 72.			
Chests	63	228½	...
Amount of duty	...	...	1,59,950

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

	Chests.	Bags (Opium packed in baskets and bags).	Amount of duty at R700.
<i>Madras—</i>			
(21 chests from the Indore and 28 chests from the Ujjain scales)	49	...	34,300
<i>Vizagapatam—</i>			
(63 chests from the Indore and 74 chests from the Ujjain scales) . . . . .	...	137	95,900
<i>Bellary—</i>			
(From the Indore scales)	3	...	2,100
<i>Cuddapah—</i>			
(From the Indore scales)	3½	...	2,450
<i>South Canara District—</i>			
Mangalore (from the Indore scales)	1	...	700
<i>Godaveri District—</i>			
Rajahmundry (86½ chests from the Indore and 156 chests from the Ujjain scales) . . . . .	...	242½	1,69,750
Ambajipetta (21 chests from the Indore and 10 chests from the Ujjain scales) . . . . .	...	31	21,700
Cocanada (from the Indore scales) . . . . .	...	5	3,500
Palacole (from the Indore scales) . . . . .	...	10	7,000
<i>Salem District—</i>			
Tripator (from the Indore scales)	4½	...	3,150
<i>Kistna District—</i>			
Jaggayyapett (12 chests from the Indore and 10 chests from the Ujjain scales) . . . . .	...	22	15,400
<i>Kurnul District—</i>			
Banganapally (from the Indore scales)	1	...	700
Total number of passes—101.			
Chests	62	447½	...
Amount of duty . . . . .	...	...	3,56,650

PUNJAB.

	Chests.	Amount of duty at R175.
<i>Ferozepore District—</i>		
Ferozepore (26 chests from the Indore, 7 from the Dhar, and 72 from the Ujjain scales)	105	18,375
<i>Ludhiana District—</i>		
Ludhiana (7 chests from the Indore, 8 from the Dhar, and 51 from the Ujjain scales)	66	11,550
Jagraon (7 chests from the Indore, 4 from the Dhar, and 45 from the Ujjain scales)	56	9,800
<i>Karnal District—</i>		
Karnal (2 chests from the Indore and 4 from the Ujjain scales)	6	1,050
Kaithal (6 chests from the Indore, 3 from the Dhar, and 10 from the Ujjain scales)	19	3,325
Panipat (2 from the Ujjain scales)	2	350
<i>Sirsa District—</i>		
(9 chests from the Indore and 3 from the Ujjain scales)	12	2,100
Total number of passes—63.		
Chests	266	...
Amount of duty . . . . .	...	46,550

BERAR—HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

	Chests.	Amount of duty at ₹700.
<i>Amraoti—</i>		
(18½ chests from the Indore and 16½ from the Dhar scales)	35	24,500
<i>Ellichpur District—</i>		
Ellichpur (10 chests from the Indore and 8 from the Ujjain scales)	18	12,600
Duryapur Taluq (from the Indore scales)	5	3,500
<i>Wun District—</i>		
Yeotmal (from the Indore scales)	3	2,100
Bori-Darwa Taluq (from the Indore scales)	14	9,800
Kailapur (from the Indore scales)	1	700
<i>Basim District—</i>		
Basim (from the Indore scales)	2	1,400
<i>Akola District—</i>		
Akola (from the Indore scales)	3	2,100
Khamgaon (from the Indore scales)	160½	1,12,350
Total number of passes—44.		
Chests	241½	1,69,050
Amount of duty . . . . .	...	1,69,050

OTHER ADMINISTRATIONS.

	Chests.	Bags.	Amount of duty at ₹700.
<i>Hyderabad, Deccan—</i>			
His Highness the Nizam's Government	93	237½	2,31,350
79 chests and 138 bags from the Indore scale.			
9 chests and 99½ bags from the Ujjain scales.			
3 chests from the Bhopal scales.			
2 chests from the Mandsaur scales.			
Total number of passes—112.			
Chests	93	237½	
Amount of duty . . . . .	...	...	2,31,350

PURCHASED AND SUPPLIED BY THE AGENCY.

<i>Mysore Government—</i>			
(No. of duty levied at Indore)	15	...	...
<i>Coorg Administration—</i>			
(No. of duty levied at Indore)	1	...	...

18. Abstract—Provincial Exports.

PRESIDENCY.	Number of Passes.	DUTY-PAID.			Duty- free Chests.	REMARKS.
		Chests.	Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty.		
			₹	₹		
Bombay	72	228½	700	1,59,950	63	
Madras	101	509½	700	3,56,650	...	
Punjab	63	266	175	46,550	...	
Berar	44	241½	700	1,69,050	...	
Hyderabad	112	330½	700	2,31,350	...	
Mysore . . . . .	...	15	No duty levied at Indore		...	Purchased and supplied.
Coorg . . . . .	...	1			...	
TOTAL	392	1,592	...	9,63,550	63	

19. Hundi stamps to the value of R17,642-14 were used in Malwa by exporters for hundis in payment of Government duty.

20. *Cess Due Collections.*—The amount collected on account of cess dues at the different scales during the year was as follows:—

SCALES.	Road-cess at R1 per chest.	Dharamsala Fund, at R1 per chest.	Manpur Road-dues at R3-10 per chest.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Indore	13,090 8 0	.....	.....
Rutlam	2,135 8 0	1,668 8 10	.....
Dhar . . . . .	.....	.....	3,905 15 0
Ujjain	9,380 0 0	9,380 0 0	.....
Jaora	1,036 0 0	810 4 3	.....
Bhopal	1,536 0 0	1,536 0 0	.....
Mandsaur	5,036 0 0	5,036 0 0	.....
TOTAL	32,214 0 0	18,430 13 1	3,905 15 0

Note.—The Dharamsala cess is levied at Rutlam and Jaora in Shalumshahi currency.

21. *Sub-Agencies.*—There are the following Sub-Agencies:—

Agencies.	Assistant Opium Agents.
Rutlam and Jaora	Mr. P. Y. Grant.
Dhar	Pundit Hriday Narain.
Ujjain	Mr. F. Fernandez.
Chitor	„ A. Collins.
Bhopal	„ Jamasji Naoroji.
Mandsaur	„ Byramji Pestonji.

With the exception of Rutlam, all the Sub-Agencies were maintained by Native States.

22. Mr. Hormasji Naorosji, Assistant Opium Agent, retired from the service during the year after a very useful career of over quarter of a century in the Malwa Opium Agency.

23. *Exports—Indore Scales.*

EXPORTS.	Number of Passes granted.	Chests.	Amount of Duty secured.	REMARKS.
<i>Imperial—</i>				Duty at
To Bombay for exportation thence to China	732	12,352½	R 80,29,125	R 650
<i>Provincial—</i>				
To Bombay Presidency—				
Free	1	2		
Duty-paid	4	15½	10,850	700
To Madras Presidency (197½ in bags and 34 in chests)	60	231½	1,62,050	700
To Punjab	20	57	9,975	175
To Berar (Hyderabad Assigned Districts)	39	217	1,51,900	700
To Hyderabad (Deccan) (138 in bags and 79 in chests)	72	217	1,51,900	700
To Mysore State (purchased and supplied) . . . . .	...	15	} No duty levied at Indore.	
To Coorg Administration (purchased and supplied) . . . . .	...	1		

Rutlam.

EXPORTS.	Number of Passes granted.	Chests.	Amount of Duty secured.	REMARKS.
<i>Imperial—</i>				Duty at
To Bombay for exportation thence to China .	151	2,078½	<i>R</i> 13,51,025	<i>R</i> 650
<i>Provincial—</i>				
To Bombay Presidency—				
Free	13	30½	...	...
Duty-paid	24	57	39,900	700

Dhar.

EXPORTS.	Number of Passes granted.	Chests.	Amount of Duty secured.	REMARKS.
<i>Imperial—</i>				Duty at
To Bombay for exportation thence to China .	66	1,039	<i>R</i> 6,75,350	<i>R</i> 650
<i>Provincial—</i>				
To Punjab	5	22	3,850	175
To Berar	3	16½	11,550	700

Ujjain.

EXPORTS.	Number of Passes granted.	Chests.	Amount of Duty secured.	REMARKS.
<i>Imperial—</i>				Duty at
To Bombay for exportation thence to China .	611	8,798½	<i>R</i> 57,19,025	<i>R</i> 650
<i>Provincial—</i>				
To Bombay Presidency, free	1	4	...	...
To Madras Presidency (250 in bags and 28 in chests)	41	278	1,94,600	700
To Punjab	38	187	32,725	175
To Berar (Hyderabad Assigned Districts) .	2	8	5,600	700
To Hyderabad (Deccan) (99½ in bags and 9 in chests)	37	108½	75,950	700

Chitor.

EXPORTS.	Number of Passes granted.	Chests.	Amount of Duty secured.	REMARKS.
<i>Imperial—</i>			<i>R</i>	Duty at <i>R</i>
To Bombay for exportation thence to China .	650	7,199	46,79,350	650
<i>Provincial—</i>				
To Bombay Presidency—				
Free	4	24½	...	...
Duty-paid	16	99	69,300	700

Jaora.

EXPORTS.	Number of Passes granted.	Chests.	Amount of Duty secured.	REMARKS.
<i>Imperial—</i>			<i>R</i>	Duty at <i>R</i>
To Bombay for exportation thence to China .	76	1,036	6,73,400	650

Bhopal.

EXPORTS.	Number of Passes granted.	Chests.	Amount of Duty secured.	REMARKS.
<i>Imperial—</i>			<i>R</i>	Duty at <i>R</i>
To Bombay for exportation thence to China .	108	1,533	9,96,450	650
<i>Provincial—</i>				
Hyderabad (Deccan)	2	3	2,100	700

Mandsaur.

EXPORTS.	Number of Passes granted.	Chests.	Amount of Duty secured.	REMARKS.
<i>Imperial—</i>			<i>R</i>	Duty at <i>R</i>
To Bombay for exportation thence to China .	386	4,977	32,35,050	650
<i>Provincial—</i>				
To Bombay Presidency—				
Free	1	2	...	...
Duty-paid	8	57	39,900	700
To Hyderabad (Deccan)	1	2	1,400	700

III.—PROVINCIAL GENERAL.

<i>I.—Ordinary Imperial Revenue.</i>		<i>₹</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>₹</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Land Revenue, Abkari, &c.		36,324	12	5			
Sale of Stamps		35,141	1	0			
Imperial Fees and Receipts		839	13	6			
Electric Telegraph	74,715	2	11				
Postal (including Money Order) and Savings Bank Collections	15,83,013	9	8				
					16,57,728	12	7
Miscellaneous		4,776	15	4			
<i>II.—Payments by Native States.</i>							
Contribution to Contingent		3,27,878	6	0			
Tributes assigned to British Government		3,44,927	7	0			
„ paid through „		2,34,299	15	9			
Fixed payment for Istimurar land		29,532	4	2			
Succession and Nazarana . . . . .		.....			
GRAND TOTAL		26,71,449	7	9	26,71,449	7	9

III.—PROVINCIAL REVENUE.

NAME OF FUNDS.	RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.								Total.	Balance on 31st March 1895.
	Balance on 1st April 1894.	Total Receipts during the year.	Grand Total Receipts.	Collection and Management of Superintendence.	Public Works Proper.	Local Improvements.	Police and Judicial.	Education.	Hospitals, Dispensaries.	Grants to Shareholders in Road Dues.	Miscellaneous.		
I.—Cantonment Local Funds.	R a. p. 62,792 13 3	R a. p. 1,58,402 2 5	R a. p. 2,21,194 15 8	R a. p. 10,140 3 10	R a. p. 30,358 1 10	R a. p. 4,808 0 5	R a. p. 38,663 8 6	R a. p. 1,850 0 0	R a. p. 11,207 3 0	R a. p.	R a. p. 70,003 2 0	R a. p. 1,73,506 4 1	R a. p. 47,688 11 7
II.—Political Agencies and Non-Pur Pergunah Funds.	R a. p. 30,422 3 8	R a. p. 61,752 7 2	R a. p. 1,12,174 10 10	R a. p. 16,020 15 6	R a. p. 17,184 2 11	R a. p. 12,135 10 2	R a. p. 14,574 15 7	R a. p. 8,838 13 4	R a. p. 1,070 0 7	R a. p.	R a. p. 22,365 2 7	R a. p. 88,185 12 8	R a. p. 23,068 14 2
III.—Fund raised for Special Purpose.	R a. p. 53,510 15 8	R a. p. 60,081 6 1	R a. p. 1,10,192 5 0	R a. p. 39,078 0 0	R a. p. 807 0 8	R a. p.	R a. p. 300 0 0	R a. p. 10,253 3 4	R a. p. 12,528 13 10	R a. p.	R a. p. 1,700 7 1	R a. p. 61,707 14 11	R a. p. 48,304 0 10
IV.—Collections from Local Road Dues, &c.	R a. p. 21,079 0 0	R a. p. 23,700 0 0	R a. p. 45,400 0 0	R a. p. 2,723 0 0	R a. p. 4,000 0 0	R a. p.	R a. p. 5,124 0 0	R a. p.	R a. p. 304 0 0	R a. p. 10,602 0 0	R a. p. 11,931 0 0	R a. p. 35,763 0 0	R a. p. 9,706 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	R a. p. 1,69,405 0 7	R a. p. 8,20,025 15 8	R a. p. 4,80,031 0 3	R a. p. 65,608 3 4	R a. p. 53,316 11 5	R a. p. 16,833 10 7	R a. p. 53,602 8 1	R a. p. 14,052 0 8	R a. p. 25,550 1 11	R a. p. 10,602 0 0	R a. p. 1,13,029 11 8	R a. p. 3,50,252 15 8	R a. p. 1,23,778 0 7

CHAPTER IV.

EDUCATION.

General.—Owing to the change of date in the Calcutta University Examination, the C. I. S. Examination was held in the end of March and beginning of April 1885. The results, therefore, do not come into the year under report. The usual scholarships were given by the Chiefs of Rutlam, Dewas, senior and junior branches, Dhar, Jaora, Rewah, Charkhari, and by the Rajkumar College, Nowgong, while Rai Bahadur Arjun Singh of Dattia again offered a scholarship of ₹10 a month for the candidate who passed highest throughout the Central India Agency in the Calcutta University Entrance Examination. To judge from the number of candidates, the examinations seem to be growing in popularity.

It would be an advantage if the State schools could be inspected yearly, as is done in Bundelkhund, for at present the only test of their comparative efficiency is the yearly examination which is only held for their upper classes. The inspection could be undertaken by the Principal during the college vacation, and the expenses, calculated at ₹5 a day during his tour, divided among the States concerned. The cost to each would be very trifling, and there is reason to believe that the Chiefs would not be adverse to the arrangement. The inspection of the Rewah and Sutna Schools, involving as it would a long railway journey, would have to be arranged on special conditions.

2. *Residency (Rajkumar) College.*—Mr. Alexander resigned the Principalship of the Residency College, Indore, on 17th November 1884, and was succeeded by Mr. Johnstone, Head Master of the Mayo College, Ajmere. The latter took over charge from Mr. Mather, Officiating Principal, on the 2nd February 1885.

The following Chiefs were reading in the college during the year :—

Maharajkumar Jeswant Singh of Sailana.

Maharaja Chhatar Singh of Semlia.

Gunput Rao of Pant Piploda.

Nawab Sardar Bahadur of Banda.

Rana Sarup Singh of Jobat.

Lal Tri. Vicram Singh of Sitpura.

Maharana Vijay Singh of Ali-Rajpur.

Raja Ranjit Singh of Girwana.

Narayan Rao of Pant Piploda.

Kunwar Chain Singh of Jhaknowda, who joined in December 1884.

Thakur Bharat Singh of Sondwa.

Of these the following left the College during the year :—

Sardar Bahadur, in October 1884.

Tri Vikram Singh, in November 1884.

Bharat Singh, in April 1884.

Several new boys are expected to join during the year 1885-86.

The great difficulty with young Chiefs is to ensure regular attendance and punctuality in returning after vacation. Endeavours will be made to attain this end by giving exceptional privileges to the punctual and by means of prizes as well as by personal influence.

The boys have been fairly diligent in carrying on their studies. Hitherto an ordinary school course has been followed, but it is now proposed to institute

elementary law lectures, and to introduce instruction in the principles of British administration in India for the elder boys. Simple lessons in some experimental science, such as chemistry, might also be started with advantage.

The Persian teachership on Rs50 a month was abolished from the end of the year, but a post of equal value has since been sanctioned in view of the expected increase of boys on the rolls. The Superintendent of the boarding-house, Lala Bunsidhur, B.A., has worked hard and efficiently.

The College building was approaching completion at the end of the year. A long and much-needed new boarding-house will also be erected shortly, owing to the liberality of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, who has offered Rs10,000 for this purpose. Other Chiefs have also given contributions to the College building and other funds. The funds of the College, however, still require supplementing before the grounds can be properly laid out and the institution be placed on a perfectly satisfactory footing, both as regards the amusements and the studies of the boys.

3. *Residency School*.—The average number of names on the rolls during the year was 135, the average daily attendance 101, and the number on the rolls at the end of the year 119. The falling off was occasioned by the establishment of a Canadian Mission School at Indore, where boys are admitted practically free of charge. Some of the poorer boys naturally left the Residency School to attend the new institution on these favourable terms.

The standard of teaching has been as before up to the Matriculation standard of the Calcutta University.

The Head Master, Lala Rasik Bihari, B.A., has done good work, as results show. The 3rd Master, Hari Prasad, was discharged in February on account of ill-health, and Sheo Bakhsh, the Head Master of the Barwani State School, appointed in his place.

The funds set apart in the budget for the school barely suffice for its expenses, partly because of an item of Rs800 on account of subscriptions from native merchants and others, which never have been and are never likely to be realised. It would be better if some certain source of income were substituted for these precarious subscriptions. Some years ago the share of the opium cess allowed to the school was reduced by half,—that is, from one third to one sixth. If this or a part of it could be restored, the school would be on a more satisfactory and stable footing.

J. W. D. JOHNSTONE,
Principal, Residency College, Indore.

Education—General Table I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in Central India at the end of the official year 1884-85.
(For Details see General Table III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.			PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		Percentage of	REMARKS.
Total Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns* and Villages.	Population.	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.			SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		TOTAL OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.	Advanced.	Elementary.	GRAND TOTAL.			
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	TOTAL OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.		12	13	14	15	16	
			17	356	1	2	376		4	63	443	Institutions to No. of towns and villages, 1.47.		
			16	...	...	16		...	4	20			
			17	372	1	2	392		4	67	463	Male scholars to male population of school-going age† 2.77.		
			2,494	14,860	7	17	17,378		41	2,935				
			527	...	...	527		...	143		Female scholars to female population of school-going age† 1.02.		
			2,494	15,387	7	17	17,905		41	3,078	21,024			
					

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A Municipality, whatever its population, is entered as a town.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

RESIDENCY COLLEGE, INDORE;
The 14th December 1885.

J. W. D. JOHNSTONE,
Principal.

Education—General Table II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in Central India for the official year 1884-85.
(For details see General Table IV.)

TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.†										TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.†										TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	REMARKS.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		TOTAL.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special Grants for furniture and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.							
Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.																
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18					
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R						
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1. INSTITUTION { For Males . . .
For Females . . .

TOTAL

2. AVERAGE ANNUAL COST* OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN

DEPARTMENTAL INSTITUTIONS. { Cost to Provincial Revenues
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds

TOTAL COST

LOCAL FUND SCHOOLS† { Cost to Provincial Revenues
Cost to Local Funds.

TOTAL COST

[illegible]

* The average cost is calculated on the direct expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

the percentage of each unit in Total Fund and Municipal Schools is obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.

Fractions of a rupee are omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

RESIDENCY COLLEGE, INDORE;

Principal.

The 14th December 1885.

Education—General Table III.

Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in Central India for the official year 1884-85.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.																REMARKS.																								
		UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.								UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.																																
		MAINTAINED BY THE DEPARTMENT.				MAINTAINED BY LOCAL FUND AND MUNICIPAL BODIES.				MAINTAINED BY NATIVE STATES.				AIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OR BY LOCAL FUND OR MUNICIPAL BODIES.					UNAIDED.																							
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27a	27b	27c	27d	27e	27f	27g	27h										
English.		Average number on the rolls		Average daily attendance.		Number of Institutions.		Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.		Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.		Average daily attendance.		Number of Institutions.		Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.		Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.		Average daily attendance.		English.		A classical language.		A vernacular language.		European and Eurasians.		Native Christians.		Hindus.		Mohomedans.		Paras.		Jains.		Buddhists.		
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.	For Boys	1	337	298	266	3	148	164	127	12	1,800	1,620	1,231	1	149	134	108	...	...	...	...	...	2,286	829	1,605	6	10	2,001	408	69	...	1	...							
	" Girls		
	TOTAL	1	337	298	266	3	148	164	127	12	1,800	1,620	1,231	1	149	134	108	...	...	...	...	...	2,286	829	1,605	6	10	2,001	408	69	...	1	...							
	For Boys	0	299	338	254	3	170	184	134	348	14,322	13,610	10,705	1	65	60	53	2,549	1,417	10,894	13,12,901	2,008	22	10		
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.	" Girls
	TOTAL	6	298	338	254	5	293	312	240	360	14,733	12,004	11,002	1	65	60	53	2,549	1,450	11,370	13,13,218	2,119	22	10		

J. W. D. JOHNSTONE,

Principal.

RESIDENCY COLLEGE, INDORE;

The 14th December 1885.

[illegible]

I.—The term *classical languages* in column 25 includes European and Oriental classical languages.
 II.—Mixed schools are shown as boys' schools or as girls' schools, according as the number of boys or of girls is greater.
 III.—Where boys and girls attend the same school, the column of Remarks shows the number of girls in boys' schools and the number of boys in girls' schools.
 IV.—The subdivisions of column 27 regarding races or creeds vary according to circumstances.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS																
		UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.																
		MAINTAINED BY THE DEPARTMENT.							MAINTAINED BY LOCAL FUND AND MUNICIPAL BOARDS.							MAINTAINED		
		Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	TOTAL.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	TOTAL.	Native State Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses levied in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3	4a	4b	4c	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	For Boys { English . . .	3,277	...	...	639	8,207	...	12,213	...	3,400	...	724	...	4,470	8,000	36,477	3,572	13,293
	For Boys { Vernacular . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Girls { English . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Girls { Vernacular . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL . . .	3,277	...	...	639	8,297	...	12,213	...	3,400	...	724	...	4,470	8,000	36,477	3,572	13,293
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																		
	For Boys	1,306	660	...	410	...	...	2,436	330	1,236	...	60	804	108	2,508	47,655	1,470	2,180
	" Girls . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	236	272	...	...	1,873	...	2,391	1,251	...	180
	TOTAL	1,306	660	...	410	...	...	2,436	566	1,508	...	60	2,737	108	4,899	48,906	1,470	2,360
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																		
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	Training Schools for Masters.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,950	...	...
	Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Schools of Art . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law Schools . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,488	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying Schools . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	...	...
	Industrial Schools . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Schools . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,244	...	...
	University . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	1,140	
Scholarship held in .	Arts College . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	792	...	...
	Professional Colleges . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	...	...
	Secondary Schools . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,080	...	177
	Primary Schools . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,094	...	...
	Special Schools other than Training Schools	360	...	...	...	...	...	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...
Buildings . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	...	118	912	...	16	
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	43	137	...	62	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	146	...	241	501	1,123	
TOTAL	360	...	...	...	...	...	360	...	...	...	...	95	307	...	402	8,230	...	2,508
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

I.—Fractions of a rupee are omitted.

II.—If the income of any school maintained by the Department (or by a Local or Municipal Board) exceeds the expenditure the thus equalled. If in such school the income from fees or other private sources also exceeds the expenditure, the excess income and the

III.—If the income of any aided school exceeds the expenditure, the excess should be proportionately deducted from the sub-heads. The actual receipts from Provincial Revenues and from Local and Municipal Funds should be shown in full.

IV.—In calculating the expenditure from Provincial Revenues or any other Fund, all payments or contributions from Fees or other

V.—The expenditure under 'University,' 'Direction,' and 'Inspection' should be shown only in column 7 and its sub-divisions, and

VI.—The expenditure on stipends held in Training Schools should be shown as part of the expenditure in those schools, not under

VII.—The expenditure entered in columns 4a, 4b, and 4c, should be included in column 7e, and not in columns 7a, 7b, and 7c. The

RESIDENCY COLLEGE, INDORE;

The 14th December 1885.

Table IV.

Central India for the official year 1884-85.

TIONS.																TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM					GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
				UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.																		
BY NATIVE STATES.				AIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OR BY LOCAL FUND OR MUNICIPAL BOARDS.								UNAIDED.										
Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	TOTAL.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	TOTAL.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	TOTAL.	Provincial Revenues.	Local rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.			
4d	4e	4f	4	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f	5	6a	6b	6c	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7	8	
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		
656	...	7,744	61,742	...	600	...	1,190	740	1,788	4,318	...	...	...	...	3,277	4,006	...	3,209	76,381	86,873	
...	
...	
...	
650	...	7,744	61,742	...	600	...	1,190	740	1,788	4,318	...	...	...	...	3,277	4,006	...	3,209	76,381	86,873	
...	...	2,141	53,440	...	300	...	180	524	207	1,211	...	...	...	...	1,600	2,196	...	650	55,149	59,601	
...	1,431	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	236	272	...	...	3,304	3,812		
...	...	2,141	54,877	...	300	...	180	524	207	1,211	...	...	...	...	1,032	2,468	...	650	58,453	63,503	
...	1,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,956	1,950		
...		
...		
...	1,488	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,488	1,488		
...	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	1,800		
...		
...		
...	5,244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,244	5,244		
...		
...	9,670	...	...	...	...	9,670		
...	...	2,340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,340	2,340	
...	...	792	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	792	792	
...	...	324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	324	
...	...	1,257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,257	1,257	
...	...	1,894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,894	1,894	
...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	...	...	...	1,200	1,560		
...	928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,046	1,046		
...	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	232	232		
...	1,714	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	1,800	1,955		
...	10,738	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,080	...	...	95	11,045	21,170		
...	15,239	6,474	...	3,954	1,51,123	1,76,790		

return of Government (or Local or Municipal) expenditure should be reduced accordingly, the income and expenditure of the school being sources from which it is derived should be shown in the column of Remarks.

of Endowments, Subscriptions, and other sources; or, if the receipts from those sources are insufficient, from the sub-head of Fees also.

sources credited to that Fund should be deducted. Such payments should be shown as expenditure under the sub-heads to which they not in the preceding columns.

the head of Scholarships.

expenditure entered in column 4d should be included in column 7d.

J. W. D. JOHNSTONE,
Principal.

Education—General Table V.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in Central India at the end of the official year 1884-85.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE.			MIDDLE STAGE.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.						TOTAL.
			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.						
			1			2			3			4						
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS—	For Boys	Departmental { English . . . Vernacular . . .	1	337	4	13	112	125	112	112	112	135	73	208	337	73	337	837
		Local Fund { English . . . Vernacular . . .	3	149	10	10	30	40	30	30	30	50	21	71	149	21	149	149
		Municipal { English . . . Vernacular . . .	13	1,800	83	230	62	292	673	673	673	719	251	970	1,800	251	1,800	1,800
		Native States { English . . . Vernacular . . .	1	140	20	25	20	97	97	97	97	37	37	74	140	37	140	140
		Aided . . . Vernacular . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Unaided . . . Vernacular . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS			17	2,404	123	200	787	787	787	959	345	1,304	2,404	345	2,404	2,404	2,404	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS—	For Boys	Departmental { Local Fund . . . Municipal . . .	9	290	14	14	44	58	5	44	49	223	13	236	290	13	290	290
		Native States { Vernacular . . . Aided . . .	310	14,320	901	901	1,003	1,904	1,003	1,003	5,014	5,821	10,835	14,320	5,821	14,320	14,320	
		Unaided . . . Vernacular . . .	1	65	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	5	7	65	5	65	65
		TOTAL	369	14,800	1,003	975	1,053	2,028	1,053	1,053	6,030	6,910	12,940	14,800	6,910	14,800	14,800	
		Departmental { Local Fund . . . Municipal . . .	2	123	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	123	1	123
		Native States { Vernacular . . . Aided . . .	11	404	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	404	1	404
TOTAL			10	527	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	527	1	527	527	
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS			372	15,387	1,003	975	1,053	2,028	1,053	1,053	6,030	6,910	12,940	15,387	6,910	15,387	15,387	
GRAND TOTAL			369	17,881	1,003	1,205	2,439	2,439	2,439	7,260	8,211	15,471	17,341	8,211	17,881	17,881	17,881	

Note.—The number of girls shown in this table should correspond with the number returned under Primary and Secondary Schools in General Tables I and III. Mixed schools are entered as boys' schools or girls' schools, according as the number of boys or of girls is greater.

RESIDENCY COLLEGE, INDORE;

The 14th December 1885.

J. W. D. JOHNSTONE,
Principal.

Education—General Table VI.

Return shewing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in Central India during the official year 1894-95.

[Note—As the examinations were held in the end of March and beginning of April, the results will therefore come into the report for 1895-96.]

Education—General Table VII.

Return shewing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in Central India for the official year 1894-95.

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION														EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION														REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY LOCAL FUND BOARDS.														IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Fund grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or Associations.		Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
1	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,400	724	4,470	8,610	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	8,600	600	4,000	300	2,190	272	2,462	3	148	104	127	3,408	724	4,470	

RESIDENCY COLLEGE, INDORE;
The 14th December 1895.

J. W. D. JOHNSTONE,
Principal.

CHAPTER V.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

I.—MILITARY.

1. *Revenue*.—Against the Budget and Revised Estimate of R10,000 for the year under review the actual realisation amounted to R9,294.

2. The Budget Grant for the year, R1,68,500, was raised to R2,31,000 by additional grants aggregating R62,500 for Mhow Fort sanctioned by the Government of India in telegrams dated 25th November 1884 and 2nd January 1885. The actual expenditure under the classified heads contrasts with the Budget and Revised Estimates as follows:—

HEADS.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actual Expenditure.
	R	R	R
New Works	51,400	1,03,294	1,07,805
Repairs	65,000	67,406	64,596
Establishment	29,100	41,600	39,484
Tools and Plant	3,000	3,600	3,807
Suspense . . . . .	.....	—10,000	—32,842
Barrack Department	20,000	25,700	24,829
TOTAL	1,68,500	2,31,000	2,07,679
Less expenditure in England . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
Less expenditure in India	1,68,500	2,31,000	2,07,679

3. There has been a net lapse of R23,321 which may be explained as follows under the prescribed Budget Heads:—

HEADS.	Lapses.	Excesses.
	R	R
New Works . . . . .	.....	4,511
Repairs	2,810	.....
Establishment	2,116	.....
Tools and Plant . . . . .	.....	807
Barrack Department	871	.....
Suspense Decrease of Stock	+22,842	.....
	28,639	5,318
Net Lapse	23,321	.....

4. *Original Works*.—The excess of R4,511 occurred chiefly on the following works:—

	R
1. European Infantry Quarter-Guard and Cells at Indore	1,280
2. Remodelling Mhow Fort	2,636

Explanation regarding the former and report about the latter were received too late to allow of adjustment being effected during the year. In fact there were no funds available.

5. *Establishment*.—The net lapse shewn is chiefly due to outlay on machinery debited to the grant for the work of remodelling Mhow Fort not having been charged with percentage of establishment.

6. *Tools & Plant*.—The excess is nominal, the charge of outlay to Military grant being restricted to a certain percentage of outlay on works and repairs.

7. *Lapses*.—The items of net lapse under the heads Repairs and Barrack Department are aggregates made up chiefly of small unappreciable savings on many appropriations which appear to call for no explanation, especially as excesses and lapses almost balance on the whole, except excess under the head "Suspense," which, although apparently large, is also only nominal, and is due to stock in the Indore Sub-Division having been transferred from Mhow Division classed as "Military" to Indore classed as "Civil," as already explained in a previous communication from this administration, No. 1066, dated 9th April 1884.

8. *Local Fund*.—In addition to the above expenditure from Imperial funds an outlay of Rs5,452 has been incurred from Local Fund, viz., Mhow Cantonment Fund.

I.—ACCOMMODATION FOR TROOPS.

9. *Mhow*.—Garrison cells and provost sergeant's quarters were completed during the year.

The following minor works of importance were taken in hand and finished during the year:—

- (1) Stone gutters all round garrison cells.
- (2) Supplying tanks to barrack kitchens
- (3) Sliding zinc screen to west face of outer walls, upper storey of barrack No. 3, cavalry lines.
- (4) Down pipes to barrack No. 5, cavalry lines.
- (5) Reconstructing stone drains in lieu of brick do.
- (6) Providing stone saucer drains to carry away roof water of No. 3 cavalry barrack.

7. Relaying drains with stones in Royal Artillery lines.

Besides these, numerous other minor and petty works have been executed, but they call for no special notice.

10. *Indore*.—Quarter-guard and cells and stores for the European infantry detachment commenced last year were completed, and made over for occupation during the year.

11. *Sehore*.—Rifle range (for Bhopal Battalion) road of approach commenced in 1883-84 has been completed.

12. *Neemuch*.—Fitting up fanlights of European barracks with perforated zinc in lieu of panes of glass.

13. *Sutna*.—Wire-gauze doors were supplied to officers' quarters at Sutna.

II.—ORDNANCE.

14. *Mhow*.—A masonry verandah was added to block No. 54 occupied by the ordnance sergeants, and an engine-house and fuel-shed in arsenal workshop was commenced and completed.

III.—COMMISSARIAT.

15. *Mhow*.—A cart-shed for Transport Department was built during the year.

IV.—STAFF AND MISCELLANEOUS.

16. Two new wells were constructed—one at the encamping grounds at Akolia on Mhow and Neemuch Road, and another at Chimka on Gwalior and Etawah Road.

17. Wells at the encamping grounds at Mahegaon on Gwalior and Etawah Road and at Choripura on Agra and Bombay Road were deepened, widened, and reconstructed.

V.—STUD.

Nil.

VI.—ROADS TO HILL STATIONS.

Nil.

VII.—GENERAL CANTONMENT WORKS.

18. *Mhow.*—New trees were planted on Roads No. 1 and 35 near the European infantry barracks. The Government wells in the cantonment generally were cleared out during the year to keep up the supply of water required. Tanks and filters were provided for the well No. 15 in the cavalry and No. 41 in the European infantry lines. The wells being closed over, the water is raised by pumps into masonry filters, charged with sand and charcoal, from whence it passes into a cistern, and is drawn off as required through taps.

The usual bunds were thrown up across the Satarce river.

19. *Neemuch.*—A new well was constructed for the Bombay Light Cavalry. Two new wells were commenced during the year—one for the artillery and another for the European infantry. Wells in the station generally were cleared out, and an old well opened and improved.

VIII.—FORTIFICATIONS.

20. *Mhow.*—Remodelling of the fort was commenced during the latter part of the year. The north-east bastion was nearly half done. South-west bastion one third done and magazine nearly completed; the remaining two—*viz.*, north west and south-east bastions—were under demolition. The greater part of the materials required, such as bricks, stone metal, kunker, sand, &c., were collected, and arrangement for the water made by constructing a dam across the Gambheer river.

REPAIRS.

21. The military buildings and roads generally at the several stations under this administration were kept in a state of efficient repair. The upper roof of European infantry barrack No. 3 was re-plastered and finished off with Portland cement. The roof of the first storey was relaid with flagstones. Certain improvements were also carried out to the cavalry stables at Mhow.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

22. The furniture in use at Mhow, Neemuch, and Indore was kept in repair and new supply provided for as far as funds available would permit.

C. S. THOMASON, *Col., R.E.*,

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General

for Central India, P.W.D.

II.—CIVIL BUILDINGS, ROADS, AND SERVICES.

The Imperial grant for these services was Rs. 5,28,000, as passed by the Government of India in Budget orders. This was supplemented by additional grants aggregating to Rs. 21,200, sanctioned by the Government of India during the year, raising the original grant to Rs. 5,49,200; against which the outlay has been Rs. 5,66,386, as per table given below :—

SERVICE HEADS.	Budget Estimates.	Revised Estimates.	Actuals.	DIFFERENCES.	
				Lapse.	Excess.
CIVIL BUILDINGS.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
New Works	8,000	26,200	23,252	2,948	...
Repairs	20,000	23,000	25,378	.....	2,378
COMMUNICATIONS.					
New Works	66,300	69,600	65,465	4,135	...
Repairs	2,40,000	2,36,700	2,26,589	10,111	...
Establishment	1,81,700	1,81,700	2,02,383	...	20,683
Tools and Plant	12,000	12,000	6,236	5,764	...
Suspense (Increase of Stock) . . . . .	...	...	+ 24,707	...	+ 24,707
TOTAL	5,28,000	5,49,200	5,74,010	22,958	47,768
	.....	1,300	7,624	.....	+ 6,324
Deduct Expenditure in England					
Total outlay in India	5,28,000	5,47,000	5,66,386	22,958	41,444
NET EXCESS					18,486

2. In addition to the foregoing outlay from Imperial funds there has been a further expenditure of Rs. 1,87,387 from contributions against Revised Estimate and final grant of these funds for the year as indicated in the table given below :—

SERVICE HEADS.	Final Estimate.	Revised Grant.	Actual Outlay.
CIVIL BUILDINGS.	Rs	Rs	Rs
New Works	9,800	22,000	12,581
Repairs . . . . .	...	...	...
COMMUNICATIONS.			
New Works	1,41,600	1,57,242	1,32,692
Repairs	47,000	31,913	9,484
Establishment	46,600	46,650	28,774
Tools and Plant	6,000	300	3,856
TOTAL	2,52,000	2,58,105	1,87,387

3. The combined outlay from Imperial and contributitional funds against the Revised Estimate for the year has been as follows:—

	Revised Estimate.	Outlay.	REMARKS.
	R.	R.	
Imperial	5,47,900	5,66,386	
Contributions	2,58,105	1,87,387	
TOTAL	8,06,005	7,53,773	

4. Most of the excesses and lapses shewn under the several heads were adjusted since the submission of the Revised Estimate, and appear to call for no explanation. Imperial Grant. The apparent large increase under suspense which shews an excess of R18,486 on the whole is only nominal, and is due to transfer of Indore Sub-Division from a Military to a Civil Executive Division, causing a decrease of stock of upwards of R25,000 in the former and a corresponding increase in the latter, which it is expected will be considerably diminished during 1885-96 on completion of the Daly College, nearly finished.

5. Less expenditure under new works was caused by progress of works on Beora and Sehore Road having been necessarily slackened on account of machinery employed there. Contributitional Grant. on having been transferred to Mhow to expedite work of Mhow Fort, early completion of which was considered by the Agent to the Governor-General as of primary importance on military as well as political grounds. Less outlay under repairs is due to a portion of Sindia's annual contributions having been reserved for completion of Jhansi and Sipri Road, in the event of an allotment for this road not being sanctioned from the Sipri Cantonment Fund, as applied for by the Agent to the Governor-General. (Since sanctioned.)

6. Short outlay under new works and repairs has necessarily reduced charges against allotment for Establishment and Tools and Plant, but none of these are of any consequence, as the amounts are not to lapse, but are available for expenditure during the year following that to which they refer.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

IV.—OPIUM.

7. *Indore*.—Additions to opium godown were left in abeyance for want of funds. Alterations in the roof were carried out, and a chaukidar's house built.

VI.—POST OFFICE.

8. *Mhow*.—Certain additions to the Post Office were made to improve the building.

9. *Indore*.—Stone flooring was provided in the Post Office building.

10. *Sutna*.—Additions and improvements made to the Post Office.

VII.—TELEGRAPHS.

11. *Morar*.—Additional thatched roof was placed over the terraced roof of Telegraph Office to render it cooler, and the front verandah converted into a receiving room, to which a porch was also added.

12. *Jaora*.—Telegraph Office was re-roofed and re-floored.

XII.—ADMINISTRATION.

13. *Gwalior*.—Re-roofing of the Gwalior Residency commenced in 1883-84, was resumed in December 1884, and completed during the year, greatly improving the building.

14. *Morar*.—A cooking-shed was constructed for the Native Infantry guard at the court-house and treasury.

XIII.—MONUMENTS AND ANTIQUITIES.

15. *Gwalior Fortress*.—The preservation of ancient buildings in the Gwalior Fortress was commenced under the supervision of Major Keith, Assistant Curator of Ancient Monuments, who, during the three years the work was in progress, expended about R15,000 on the work. A large proportion of this sum was spent on the Teli Mandir, on the two Sas Bahu Mandirs, on the establishment of an antiquarian museum of ancient sculptures and on the up-keep of an attractive garden in the fortress. This garden has been abandoned, as funds hitherto contributed for its maintenance are no longer forthcoming. Since Major Keith's departure in March 1884, nothing was done to these buildings until March 1885. The whole of this year's grant, R3,000, was expended principally on the two Sas Bahu Mandirs and the Man Mandir. The Teli Mandir requires much repair, but owing to the limited grant the work on this building was confined to supporting with long stone pillars the broken lintels of several openings near the basement. The smaller Sas Bahu Mandir has been practically restored to its original state, and nearly the whole outer face of plinth of the larger Sas Bahu Mandir has been rebuilt, as also a portion of the superstructure, which had been begun by Major Keith.

In the Man Mandir the repairs were very scattered, and were chiefly confined to the reconstruction of a broken doorway, to repairs to leaky portions of roof, and to general repairs to broken plaster, open joints, &c., &c., which will probably for a time "render the best preserved portion" of the building waterproof and prevent decay to some extent. It is to be hoped that enough money will be granted to complete the work which has made so much progress.

XV.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

16. *Mhow*.—The Roman Catholic Church commenced was roofed in during the year and almost finished.

17. *Neemuch*.—Cemetery wall which had fallen down was rebuilt.

XVI.—JAILS.

18. *Sehore*.—Additional office-room and one guard-room in the Agency Jail were taken in hand, plinth masonry finished, and materials collected.

19. *Goona*.—A cook-room for jail building was constructed during the year.

XVIII.—EDUCATIONAL.

20. *Indore—the Daly College*.—The work was resumed in June 1884, when the building was up to plinth, and superstructure of west wing had been carried up a height of 6 feet. During the remaining part of the year the whole of the superstructure was completed up to roof-level. Concrete floors of the second storey were completed. Masonry spires raised up to the bottom of the finials. The concrete floors of the gund were finished, and greater part of the doors and windows made up. The staircases were also finished, and ornamentation in the first storey had all but been completed.

The trusses for the roof were under construction. This and plastering with outside decorations alone remained to be done.

XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

21. *Indore*.—Excavating and steining of well in new workshop has been finally completed.

A screening room for disintegrator at the jail quarry was constructed during the year.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MHOW AND NEEMUCH ROAD.

22. Second coat of metalling in the four remaining miles has been finished, which completes the entire length of the road, *viz.*, 163 miles, as regards metalling. The Bheelpank, Ratagiri, and Rein Mow rivers are still unbridged. Causeways are proposed to be built in places of costly bridges, and this will be done as soon as funds are available.

FEEDER ROADS.

23. Feeder roads to the various stations of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway between Rutlam and Neemuch were maintained in good order during the year. Estimate for a new road to Kaserpura Station north of Neemuch was sanctioned, but the work could not be put in hand owing to some delay which necessarily occurred in obtaining land from the Native State. A small feeder road to Badanpar Station on the Jubbulpore and Allahabad Railway was constructed. The road from Neemuch Railway Station to the city was metalled.

UJJAIN AND AGAR ROAD.

24. The second coat of metal was laid on the remaining miles. A new dāk bungalow at Ujjain was commenced and completed during the year. The whole length of the road, nearly 40 miles, is now almost completed in every respect.

DHAR AND SIRDARPORE ROAD.

25. The Phoolgomree bridge was completed, and the soleing coat well consolidated; good progress was made in spreading metal for the second coat to be rolled in 1885, during which year the whole length of 24½ miles is expected to be completed and opened for general traffic.

AGRA AND BOMBAY ROAD.

Length 458 miles.

26. No new works were constructed on this road, except some petty works for the convenience of travellers. Collection of metal for annual renewal was confined to the worst parts owing to insufficiency of funds, although the traffic on this important road in certain parts continues to be very heavy, especially between 63rd to 143rd mile, in which the width metalling should be increased from 12 to 15 feet, which will be done when funds are available. The widening of the metalled portion of the road between Sipri and Goona from 9 to 12 feet is also very desirable, which will also be done on funds being available. The extension of causeway across the Parbuttee river, which is unbridged, is much wanted. During the rains the traffic across this river is ferried, but the arrangements of local ferry are not satisfactory, consequently great inconvenience is experienced by travellers. More efficient arrangements will be urged.

GWALIOR AND JHANSI ROAD.

27. Heavy traffic on this important road is continually increasing. The metal width of first 11 miles has been increased from 12 to 15 feet during the year. A short cut from Mall road at Morar to 11th mile is under contemplation, which will greatly relieve the heavy traffic *viâ* Lushkar, as it will save a detour of about 4 miles. There is at present a country-cart track over which pass all empty carts and foot passengers returning in the direction of Jhansi. The total cost of this proposal would not be more than about ₹12,000. Sindh ferry on this line of road under the management of the Public Works Department is worked efficiently, and its income has so increased that after meeting its wants there is a good surplus which is equally shared by the two States concerned, Gwalior and Duttia.

GWALIOR AND ETAWAH ROAD.

28. Length $59\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The road is complete. A new inspection bungalow at Bhind was put in hand. There was considerable traffic on this road from Etawah side during the year. The local ferry maintained across the Koari river is still worked unsatisfactorily, as noticed in the previous year's report, which caused some hindrance to the traffic. Better arrangements will be urged.

JHANSI AND SIPRI ROAD.

29. Length 61 miles. There is nothing of importance to be recorded in this year's report as to the condition of the road. It is believed that this road will in time become of great importance on the opening of Jhansi and Manikpore Railway, and still more when Bhopal and Jhansi extensions will be constructed, and the following works will be found absolutely necessary on this road to meet the urgency of the expected heavy traffic of grain, seeds stone, &c. :—

- I. Metalling of the 34 miles which are left unmetalled.
- II. Ferry boat at Sindh crossing.
- III. Causeway across Mohawar river.
- IV. Guide stones to Kali Pahari causeway.
- V. Wells near chaukis.

These works will be put in hand as funds become available.

SHORT ROADS ABOUT GWALIOR.

30. There is nothing regarding these requiring particular notice. They have been maintained in fair order, and the heavy traffic continues on them.

NOWGONG AND JHANSI ROAD.

31. Length within Central India limits $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles. This section is in good state of repair. A ferry is maintained at Dhussan river during the rains, after which a temporary pile-bridge is constructed and removed before the rains set in.

NOWGONG AND SUTNA ROAD.

32. Length nearly 100 miles, divided into five sections. All the five sections, are practically complete in every respect, except second coat of metal in 7 miles of the 3rd and 2 miles of the 4th section, collections for which were made during the year. At the end of 2nd section the road is crossed by the Ken river, which is unbridged. Over this river a temporary trestle-bridge and causeway are built every dry season, and removed as soon as the rains set in, and Chutterpore and Punna States keep up ferry-boats during the rains. A permanent masonry causeway has been sanctioned, for which materials were collected during the year.

GREAT DECCAN ROAD.

33. Length 44½ miles under this administration; has been kept in good repair.

NOWGONG AND SRINAGAR ROAD.

34. Length 21 miles. Complete in every respect. Has been maintained in fair order.

NAGODE AND KALINGER ROAD.

35. Was maintained as a fair-weather road as usual.

SAGOR AND BANDA ROAD.

36. Length 63 miles, divided into three sections. Second and third section are complete and passable throughout year. The work in the fourth section was resumed in February 1883 and was well advanced in the first 19 miles. Earthwork and metalling nearly finished. Out of 59 minor bridges and culverts 15 had arches turned and centerings struck, 5 had parapets and wings completed, 9 built up to springing level, 6 have had foundations filled up, and 5 had causeways completed over them during the year. Punneari bridge of five spans of 30 feet each built up to springing; three centerings were ready for archwork. Earthwork in approaches nearly done. Mugar bridge, five spans of 25 feet each. All the arches turned and centerings struck. Spandril walls were in progress, and approaches nearly completed. Kirkee bridge, three spans of 25 feet. Two arches turned and centering struck; third arch was taken in hand, and earthwork of approaches nearly done.

DEWAS AND ASHTA ROAD.

37. *Sindia Section*.—Metal for third coat collected last year was spread and consolidated, which completes this section in every respect.

38. *Bhopal Section*.—All masonry works which were in progress at the close of the last year were completed during the year. Metal collected last year for third coat was spread and consolidated. Blinding and reconsolidating remains to be done next year in miles 37 to 41. Out-houses of Dudi inspection bungalow were also finished during the year.

ASHTA AND SEHORE ROAD.

39. Second coat of metal from Ajnar to Ashta was consolidated. Collection of metal for soleing and second coat was nearly ready for the portion between Ajnar and Sehore, which will be spread and consolidated during the year following. An inspection bungalow at Imlia, half way between Ashta and Sehore, is after all considered necessary, and an estimate for it was sanctioned during the year. Work will be commenced next year.

BEORA AND SEHORE ROAD.

40. *Bhopal Section*.—Small bridges and causeways or metalled dips were nearly completed and good progress was made in constructing large causeways over Parbutti and Parnas rivers, and also with the inspection bungalows at Hingonia and Khujoria. Earthwork was entirely finished, and collection of metal for second coat almost so.

Nursinghur Section.—Earthwork was completed throughout. Second coat of metal was collected at roadside. Masonry works were well in hand. Spreading and consolidation of metal of first and second coats remain to be done next year.

41. *Rajgurh Section*.—On the first six miles from Beora, first and second coats spread and consolidated, partly by steam and partly by ordinary rollers. Carting of metal from quarries for soleing and second coat was done for 7th, 8th, and 9th mile, after which the tramway was sent to the Mhow Fort works. Earth-work was completed throughout. The progress on this road during the year was not considerable owing to the machinery working on it having been transferred to expedite work of the Mhow Fort.

ESTABLISHMENT.

42. Percentage of establishment charges on works and repairs during 1884-85, the year under review, is 39·30 against 39·87 during 1883-84. The percentage under this head is necessarily higher as establishment charges to other heads are restricted by certain fixed rates, and therefore all excesses caused by increase of establishment or short outlay on works and repairs under any other heads enhance establishment percentage chargeable to this head.

During the year under review, Neemuch Division was abolished as a separate executive charge and a new executive division, "Mhow Fort Division," created temporarily for remodelling the fort at Mhow, to which Major H. H. Cole, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, was appointed.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Gibbs, B.S.O., returned from privilege leave and received charge of Mhow Division from Mr. A. Stoddard on 9th April, and made over charge to Mr. T. Knight on 5th May preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

Mr. T. Knight promoted to Executive Engineer, 1st grade, *sub. pro tem.*, from 1st January 1885. Mr. F. W. M. Scott, Assistant Engineer, promoted to 1st grade, *sub. pro tem.*, 17th April, and promoted permanently to that grade on 16th May.

Mr. D. M. Litster, Assistant Engineer, promoted to 1st grade, 1st January 1885.

Mr. R. Ewing promoted to Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, 1st January 1885.

Baboo Ashutosh Mitter promoted to Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, 1st January 1885.

C. S. THOMASON, *Colonel, R.E.*,

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General

for Central India, P. W. D.

Staging Bungalow Receipts and Expenditure during the year 1884-85.

	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURE.			TOTAL.
		Establishment.	Contingencies.	Furniture.	
	R	R	R	R	R
Under Public Works Department . . .	3,413	3,297	478	374	4,149
Under Political Agencies . . .	23	104	10	...	114
TOTAL .	3,436	3,401	488	374	4,263

FORM H.

Public Works from Local Funds.

CANTONMENTS AND AGENCIES.	Original Works.	Repairs.	TOTAL.	Works calling for remarks.
	<i>₹ a. p.</i>	<i>₹ a. p.</i>	<i>₹ a. p.</i>	
1. Indore Residency Bazar Fund . . .	2,779 6 9	4,191 12 2	6,971 2 11	
2. Gwalior Agency . . .	...	69 9 3	69 9 3	
3. Bhopal Agency . . .	...	5,716 0 0	5,716 0 0	
4. Western Malwa Agency . . .	...	629 15 6	629 15 6	
5. Bhopawar Agency . . .	986 6 10	705 12 5	1,692 3 3	
6. Goona Agency . . .	474 3 2	671 0 4	1,145 3 6	
7. Manpur Pergunnah Road Fund . . .	...	...	...
8. Manpur Pergunnah School Fund . . .	...	...	...
9. Manpur Pergunnah Municipal Fund . . .	...	371 13 3	371 13 3	
10. Indore Agency Road Fund . . .	...	4,797 3 9	4,797 3 9	
11. Baghelkhand Agency . . .	...	...	...
12. Bundelkhand Agency . . .	1,125 2 0	140 1 9	1,265 3 9	
13. Mhow Cantonment . . .	...	12,240 10 6	12,240 10 6	
14. Morar Cantonment . . .	4,765 7 9	5,420 0 6	10,185 8 3	
15. Neemuch Cantonment . . .	1,073 1 5	1,075 0 5	2,148 1 10	
16. Nowgong Cantonment . . .	4,000 0 0	4,158 7 2	8,158 7 2	
17. Sipri Cantonment . . .	...	675 6 6	675 6 6	
18. Mehidpur Cantonment . . .	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	
19. Malwa Dharamsala Fund . . .	...	...	...
20. Indore School Fund . . .	...	867 6 8	867 6 8	
TOTAL . . .	15,203 11 11	41,755 4 2	56,959 0 1	

CHAPTER VI.

POST OFFICE.

Extracts from Annual Administration Report of Central India Circle for the year 1884-85, submitted to the Director-General of the Post Office of India by Mr. W. J. Ham :—

II.—POST OFFICES.

(i) There was an increase of one head office, five sub-offices, and twenty-one village post offices. Of these latter none were converted from sub-offices into village post offices.

The new head office was Rewah, which was originally a sub-office and was converted to provide for the wants of the new post offices established in the Rewah State.

Statement shewing the increase or decrease in the number of Post Offices of all classes during the year under report as compared with the previous year.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Name of Division (including Presidency town).	Number of Head Offices existing on last day of previous year.	Number of Head Offices existing on last day of year under report.	Increase (+) decrease (−) of column 3 compared with column 2.	Number of Sub-Offices existing on last day of previous year.	Number of Sub-offices existing on last day of year under report.	Increase (+) decrease (−) of column 6 compared with column 5.	Number of Village Offices existing on last day of previous year.	Number of Village Offices existing on last day of year under report.	Increase (+) decrease (−) of column 9 compared with column 8.	Total of columns 2, 5, & 8.	Total of columns 3, 6, & 9.	Increase (+) decrease (−) of column 12 compared with column 11.
Goona	2	2	...	19	21	+2	4	4	...	25	27	+2
Indore	4	4	...	19	22	+3	5	6	+1	25	32	+7
Sehore	1	1	...	14	14	...	...	9	+4	20	24	+4
Baghelkhand (formerly Sutna)	2	2	...	16	7	−9	...	13	+13	18	22	+4
Bundelkhand . . . . .	...	1	+1	...	9	+9	...	...	...	...	10	+10

(ii) Three new village post offices, opened in 1883-84, were made permanent, and 14 were opened and made permanent in the year under report.

Statement of Post Offices opened during the year under report.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Name of Division.	Name of place where office was opened.	Whether Head Office, Sub-Office, or Village Office.	Very brief reasons for opening each office.	Net cost of opening office according to Tabular Statement sanctioned by Director-General.	Average number of articles delivered daily by the office according to the latest enumeration.	REMARKS.
Goona	Khilchipur	Village Office.	Opened for convenience of the public.	R a. p. 17 0 0	12	} Opened on 1st July 1883.
Indore	Bakhatgarh	Do.	Do.	6 0 0	6	
	Barwani	Do.	Do.	21 0 0	34	
	Manpur	Do.	Do.	16 0 0	16	
	Parabgarh	Do.	Do.	34 8 0	52	
Sehore	Maksudangarh	Do.	Do.	12 0 0	6	
	Raesen	Do.	Do.	22 0 0	9	
	Sivas	Do.	Do.	27 0 0	6	
	Basoda	Do.	Do.	22 0 0	8	
	Jawar	Do.	Do.	12 0 0	11	
	Kurwai	Do.	Do.	15 0 0	6	
Baghelkhand	Amarpatan	Do.	Do.	12 0 0	12	
	Mangawan	Do.	Do.	12 0 0	48	
	Mauganj	Do.	Do.	19 0 0	36	
	Sihall	Do.	Do.	12 0 0	23	
	Sittaha	Do.	Do.	19 0 0	178	
	Sohagi	Do.	Do.	12 0 0	16	

(iii) Only one office was closed in this year.

Statement of Post Offices closed during the year under report.

1	2	3	4	5
Name of Division.	Name of office closed.	Whether Head Office, Sub-Office, or Village Office.	Very brief reasons for closing each office.	Net saving caused by closing office (if saving has been re-appropriated this column should be left blank).
Goona	Bajrangarh	Village Office	The Gwalior Durbar objected to its continuance and was closed on 1st April 1884.	R 16

(iv) The village post office system of working at a small cost is being introduced as much as possible into this circle. But it is difficult to do so much as could be wished by means of extra-departmental agency. All post offices here are in Native States and there is a dislike on the part of the people to have anything to do with the working of the Imperial Post Office. In the first place, the respectable class, such as bunniahs, are afraid that being, so to speak, in the pay of the British Government, they will be looked on suspiciously by the rulers of the State. And again, if the Post Office is worked by a State employé, the people are rather afraid that they will get more into the power of the officials of the State. Thus in the way of the utilization of extra-departmental agency there are great difficulties which do not exist in circles which are in British territory only. With the spread of the system, however, I do not doubt that this feeling will wear off, but at present it is impossible to get men of the merchant class to take up the work. Native State officials are willing to perform the duties, so as to increase the meagre pay they receive, but not many States will allow them to take it up.

III & III A.—POSTMEN AND VILLAGE POSTMEN.

Five postmen were newly appointed and three were abolished during the past year. Four village postmen were newly entertained.

Statement of Imperial Postmen and Village Postmen appointed or abolished during the year under report.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division.	Name of Office.	New Postmen appointed during the year.	Postmen abolished during the year.	Village Postmen appointed during the year.	Village Postmen abolished during the year.
Goona	Goona	...	...	1	...
	Ujjain	...	1	1	...
Indore	Indore City	2	...	...	...
	Partabgarh	1	...	...	...
Baghelkhand	Manganj	...	...	1	...
	Sitlaha	...	...	1	...
	Sutna	...	2	...	...
	Sutna Railway Station.	2	...	...	...

IV.—LETTER-BOXES.

Ten letter-boxes were closed during the year and six new boxes were placed in outlying villages. These are cleared by the village postmen and in some cases by runners.

Statement of Letter-Boxes.

Name of Division.	Existing on 31st March 1884.	Opened during the year.	Total.	Closed during the year.	Balance on 31st March 1885.	Increase or Decrease.
Goona	25	...	25	1	24	1 Decrease.
Indore	15	3	18	2	16	1 Increase.
Sehore	19	2	21	5	16	3 Decrease.
Baghelkhand (formerly Sutna). . . .	6*	1	7	2	5	1 Decrease.
Bundelkhand	6*	...	6	...	6	

* Twelve letter-boxes were shewn last year under Sutna.

V.—LINES.

A return is attached shewing the increase and decrease of lines in this circle, with the cost to Government.

Most of these lines have been opened in order to provide connection with newly-established post offices: 307½ miles of runners' lines were opened in the Rewah State, and towards the cost of these the State gives a sum of ₹430 per mensem, on the understanding that this subscription shall cease as soon as the monthly cost of the lines and post offices which they connect shall have been met by the postal collections within the State. At the same time the Durbar correspondence which is carried free over the lines within the State will be charged for by the use of service stamps under the ordinary rules for official correspondence in India.

The runners' line from Sehore to Bhopal has also been abolished and a mail-cart line at an additional cost of ₹50 has been opened.

The opening of the Bhopal State Railway for traffic caused the abolition of the runners' line, 45 miles in length, between Hoshangabad and Bhopal, with a saving of ₹178 per mensem.

The total mileage of runners' lines in the circle has been increased by 367½ miles and the railway mileage by 46 miles.

A closed mail section, A21, was established by the R. M. S. on the new Bhopal State Railway.

Memorandum shewing the increased Expenditure, net, in the increased number of miles of Runners' and Mail-cart Lines.

LINES.		OPENED.			ABOLISHED.			REMARKS.
From	To	Miles.	Cost of Establishment.		Miles.	Cost Establishment.		
Goona	Bajrangarh	7	5	...	R10, pay of 2 runners, is paid by the Bakhatgarh State. * Mail cart.
Rajgarh	Khilchipur	10	5	...	...	...	...
Neemuch	Manasa . . . .	...	...	...	18	15	...
Mandsaur	Partabgarh	18	15	...	...	...	...
Badnagar	Bakhatgarh	12	...	...	...	...	...
Kooksee	Barwani	18	15	...	...	...	...
Mhow	Manpur	12	10	...	...	...	...
Sehore	Bhopal	25	125	...*	25	75	...	
Bhilsa	Basoda	24	10	...	...	...	...
Basoda	Rabatgarh	12	10	...	...	...	...
Sironj	Kurwai	22	10	...	...	...	...
Bhopal	Hoshangabad . . . .	...	...	...	45	178	...
Bhopal	Railway station	2	25	...	...	...	...
Bhopal	Jahangirabad	2	5	...	...	...	...

Memorandum shewing the increased Expenditure, net, in the increased number of Runners' and Mail-cart Lines—continued.

LINES.		OPENED.			ABOLISHED.			REMARKS.
From	To	Miles.	Cost of Establishment.		Miles.	Cost of Establishment.		
Akulpur	Kaliakhera	6	5	...	
Kaliakhera	Deep	13	10	...	...	...	...
Bela stage	Amarpatan	18	15	...	...	...	...
Rowah	Mangawan	17	30	...	...	...	...
Mangawan	Manganj	22	30	...	...	...	...
Manganj	Sihsol	30	45	...	...	...	...
Mangawan	Sohagi	26	40	...	...	...	...
Sohagi	Sitlaha	15	15	...	...	...	...
2 overseers for above	6 lines . . . .	...	25	...	...	...	...
Gobindgarh	Hardi	35½	20	...	...	...	...
Hardi	Chandia	43	80	...	...	...	...
1 overseer for above	2 lines . . . .	...	10	...	...	...	...
Chandia	Singwara	24	20	...	...	...	...
Singwara	Sohagpur	30	45	...	...	...	...
Sohagpur	Manda	42	35	...	...	...	...
2 overseers for	3 lines . . . .	...	20	...	...	...	...
Chhatarpur	Bijawar . . . .	...	...	...	24	20	...
Bijawar	Malara . . . .	...	...	...	18	5	...
Chhatarpur	Gulganj	21	15	...	...	...	...
Mahatgaon	Bijawar	12	10	...	...	...	...
		510½	690	...	143	303	...	

Memorandum.

Number of miles opened and cost of establishment	510½	690	...
Do, abolished do.	143	303	...
	367½	387	...
Add—Number of miles of newly-opened railway	46	...	...
	413½	...	...

Average speed maintained on principal Mail Lines during the year.

LINES.		Length of line.	DRY SEASON.		WET SEASON.		REMARKS.
From	To		M.	F.	M.	F.	
<i>Mail cart.</i>							
Gwalior	Jhansi	66	6	5	5	7	
<i>Runners' lines.</i>							
Gwalior	Goonna	135	4	7	4	4	
Goonna	Indore	171	4	6	4	1	
Ujjain	Jhálrapatan	118	5	4	4	5	
Satna	Nowgong	105	5	2	4	6	
TOTAL		...	20	3	18	0	
Average speed in Central India		...	5	1	4	4	

IV.—CORRESPONDENCE.

The enumeration returns for the year 1884-85 shew an increase of 5.85 per cent. in the delivery of correspondence in this circle. The increase

A comparative abstract of the enumeration returns is attached.

	ARTICLES.		DEFFERENCE.		PERCENTAGE.		REMARKS.	
	1883-84.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.		
D. O.—	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>		
Gwalior	5,61,964	5,54,918	...	7,046	...	1	The increase is due partly to the Agent to the Governor-General's camp at this place during the enumeration period of February 1885, and partly to the station being made the head-quarters of 11th Bengal Lancers.	
Indore	1,92,452	1,94,818	2,366	...	1	...		
Nowgong	1,06,314	1,29,844	23,530	...	22	...		
Sehore	66,456	68,692	2,236	...	3	...		
	9,27,186	9,48,272	28,182	7,046	2%	...		
Non-D. O.—								
Agar	54,444	61,516	7,072	...	12	...		Articles for Sutna City are delivered through Sutna Railway Station Sub-Office.
Mhow	3,15,900	3,04,772	...	11,128	...	3		
Neemuch	2,00,356	2,07,948	7,592	...	3	...		
Rewah	1,02,908	1,02,908		
Rutlan	99,814	98,202	...	1,612	...	1		
Sutna	88,816	54,860	...	38,956	...	38		
	7,59,330	8,80,206	1,17,572	46,686	9%	...		
Sub and Village Offices	16,86,516	17,78,478	1,45,704	53,742	5%	...		
GRAND TOTAL	17,77,100	18,87,938	1,10,838	...	6	...		
	34,63,616	36,66,416	2,56,542	53,742		
			Increase ₹2,02,800 or about 6 per cent.					

A statement follows which gives the value-payable articles posted in this circle. This shews that 202 articles of the value of R4,660-2-0 were posted in 1884-85, as against 89 articles of the value of R1,924-5 in the preceding year. This system is very little used in this circle.

VALUE-PAYABLE PARCELS.			VALUE-PAYABLE PARCELS.			VALUE-PAYABLE REGISTERED LETTERS AND BOOK PACKETS.			TOTAL OF VALUE-PAYABLE PARCELS, REGISTERED LETTERS, AND REGISTERED BOOK PACKETS.								
1884-85.			1883-84.			1884-85.			1883-84.								
Number of value-payable parcels.	Sum specified for recovery.	Commission realised.	Number of value-payable parcels.	Sum specified for recovery.	Commission realised.	Number of value-payable registered letters, &c.	Sum specified for recovery.	Commission realised.	Number of value-payable registered letters, &c.	Sum specified for recovery.	Commission realised.						
R s.	R s.	R s.	R s.	R s.	R s.	R s.	R s.	R s.	R s.	R s.	R s.						
130	2,352 0	35 8	75	1,384 13	21 2	72	2,308 2	29 4	14	559 8	7 0	202	4,660 2	64 12	89	1,924 5	28 2

A statement is attached which gives the number of insured articles posted in this circle during 1884-85 as 6,503, insured for R13,04,881-1-1, as against 8,181 of the declared value of R14,08,043-3-4 in 1883-84. This shews a falling off which it is not possible to account for.

XI.—MONEY ORDERS.

A comparative statement is given of money orders paid and issued in this circle for the year.

The totals are as under.—

		<i>Issues.</i>					
		No.	Value.			Commission.	
			R a. p.			R a. p.	
1883-84	.	88,198	27,09,655 10 0			30,658 13 0	
1884-85	.	95,361	30,04,243 15 0			33,422 0 0	
Increase	.	7,163	2,94,588 5 0			2,763 3 0	

		<i>Payments.</i>					
		No.	Value.				
			R				
1883-84	.	22,823	9,98,424 7 0				
1884-85	.	24,178	9,58,076 12 0				
Increase	.	1,355	...				
Decrease	.	...	40,347 11 0				

Out of a total of 95,361 money orders issued, 20,507 or about 22 per cent. were in vernacular. The returns for 1883-84 only give figures for nine months, when the proportion was about 20 per cent., so that the increase in the use of vernacular orders seems to be very slight. It is not possible to give any reason for this.

XII.—INDIA POSTAL NOTES.

Statistics are given below. The business done has been very little more than that of 1883-84. The greatest increase has been in notes of Class C (R2-8-0), and this is noticeable in Mhow, which is a military station.

Statement of India Postal Notes sold in Central India during the year under report compared with the previous year.

NAME OF HEAD OFFICE.	INDIA POSTAL NOTES SOLD.											
	CLASS A (8 ANNAS).				CLASS B (R1).				CLASS C (R2-8-0).			
	1883-84.		1884-85.		1883-84.		1884-85.		1883-84.		1884-85.	
	No.	Commission.	No.	Commission.	No.	Commission.	No.	Commission.	No.	Commission.	No.	Commission.
		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.
Gwalior D	110	1 2 4	101	1 0 10	225	3 15 9	250	3 14 6	104	3 4 0	94	2 15 0
Indore D	77	0 12 10	114	1 3 0	119	1 13 9	209	3 4 3	48	1 7 0	64	2 0 0
Nowgong D	53	0 8 10	62	0 10 4	167	2 9 9	138	2 2 6	37	1 2 6	76	2 6 0
Sehore D	32	0 5 4	49	0 8 2	40	0 10 0	72	1 2 0	34	1 1 0	54	1 11 0
Agar	28	0 4 8	8	0 1 4	50	0 12 6	48	0 12 0	12	0 6 0	29	0 14 6
Mhow	87	0 14 6	73	0 12 2	253	3 15 3	209	3 4 3	474	14 13 0	683	21 5 6
Neemuch.	35	0 5 10	23	0 3 10	64	1 0 0	72	1 2 0	29	0 14 6	15	0 7 6
Bewah	...	...	25	0 4 2	...	...	48	0 12 0	...	...	8	0 4 0
Rutlam	18	0 3 0	18	0 3 0	27	0 6 9	49	0 12 3	16	0 8 0	20	0 10 0
Satna	51	0 8 6	50	0 8 4	135	2 1 9	95	1 7 9	38	1 3 0	48	1 8 0
	491	5 1 10	523	5 7 2	1,110	17 5 6	1,190	18 9 6	790	24 11 0	1,091	34 1 6

XIII A.—BRITISH POSTAL ORDERS.

A statement is given on the following page. The sale of British postal orders in this circle is very poor. The Gwalior Office is the only office where

any sales seem to have been made. The military stations do not make sales as was expected. Orders for 5s., 10s., and 20s. seem to be most in request.

Statement of British Postal Orders sold during the year under report.

NAME OF HEAD OFFICE.	BRITISH POSTAL ORDERS SOLD.															
	s. d. 1 0	s. d. 1 6	s. d. 2 0	s. d. 2 6	s. d. 3 0	s. d. 3 6	s. d. 4 0	s. d. 4 6	s. d. 5 0	s. d. 7 6	s. d. 10 0	s. d. 10 6	s. d. 15 0	s. d. 20 0		
	Number. Poundage.	Number. Poundage.	Number. Poundage.	Number. Poundage.	Number. Poundage.	Number. Poundage.	Number. Poundage.	Number. Poundage.	Number. Poundage.	Number. Poundage.	Number. Poundage.	Number. Poundage.	Number. Poundage.	Number. Poundage.	Number. Poundage.	Number. Poundage.
Gwalior D	1 . . .	2 . . .	3 . . .	7 . . .	3 . . .	1 . . .	1 . . .	2 . . .	13 . . .	...	23 . . .	1 . . .	6 . . .	51 . . .	...	...
Indore D	1 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1 . . .	...	1 . . .	...	1 . . .	...	...	1 . . .	...	...
Nowgong D . . . . .	...	...	1 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sabore D	2 . . .	1 . . .	1 . . .	2 . . .	1 . . .	...	1 . . .	...	1 . . .	...	2 . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Asar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mhow	4 . . .	...	1 . . .	...	1 . . .	...	...	...	1 . . .	...	4 . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Neemuch	5 . . .	...	2 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	4 . . .	...	3 . . .	1 . . .	2 . . .	11 . . .	...	...
Rowah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratlam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sutna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 . . .	...
	13 . . .	3 . . .	8 . . .	9 . . .	5 . . .	1 . . .	3 . . .	3 . . .	20 . . .	...	33 . . .	2 . . .	8 . . .	76 . . .	...	...

XIII.—SAVINGS BANKS.

Statement showing the progress of Post Office Savings Banks during the year under report compared with the previous year.

	1884-85.		1883-84.	
1. No. of accounts open on 1st April .	721		359	
2. No. of accounts closed or transferred during the year	530		360	
3. Balance of old accounts open at close of the year	458		215	
4. No. of new accounts opened during the year, including transferred accounts	993		722	
5. Total accounts open on 31st March .	1,134		721	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		Rs a. p.		Rs a. p.
6. No. and amount of deposits during the year	3,289	2,25,535 8 1	2,279	1,58,402 4 4
7. No. and amount of withdrawals during the year	1,426	1,63,273 15 1	797	1,00,433 6 1
8. Balance at credit of depositors' accounts on 31st March	1,79,622 13 9		1,08,977 3 7	
9. Interest on closed accounts	473 10 0		325 9 9	
Average value of a deposit	68 9 2		69 8 1	
„ „ „ withdrawal	114 8 0		126 0 2	
„ „ „ depositor's balance	158 6 4		151 2 4	

Classification of Depositors according to Race.

RACE OR CASTE.	PERCENTAGE OF WHOLE DEPOSITORS.	
	1884-85.	1883-84.
Number of Hindu Depositors . . .	50.00	53.95
„ Muhammadan Depositors . . .	6.88	10.96
„ European and Eurasian Depositors . . .	33.33	27.18
Other classes . . .	9.79	7.91

Classification according to Employment.

YEAR.	CLASS I (PROFESSIONAL.)		Class II. (Domestic.)	Class II. (Commercial.)	Class IV. (Agricultural.)	Class V. (Industrial.)	Class VI. (Indefinite or non-productive.)
	A. Having fixed incomes.	B. Having variable incomes.					
1884-85 . . .	707	106	210	47	4	10	50
1883-84 . . .	514	43	107	29	10	4	14

The Savings Bank business has nearly doubled during the year. There are 1,134 accounts open as against 721 at the close of 1883-84. The value of the balance, Rs. 1,79,622-13-9, bears almost the same proportion to the balance of 1883-84 as does the number of the accounts. The system does not seem to find much favour among the industrial and agricultural classes. But in the Native States these people are very poor.

XVIII.—DISTRICT POST.

There is no District Post in Central India. The attached statement shews a falling off in the unpaid correspondence delivered to Holkar's State Post under the arrangements with that department. No account is kept of paid correspondence.

	1883-84.			1884-85.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Value of unpaid letters sent to the State Post Office, Indore	1,437	6	0	1,296	5	6
Half share due to State Post Office	718	11	0	648	2	9
Deduction on account of unpaid covers returned undelivered	208	11	9	174	12	0
Balance paid to the British Post Office	509	15	3	473	6	9

XXI.—CRIMES.

These are shewn in Appendices IV, IV A, V, and V A.

A comparative statement with the last year shews very little difference, and the mails now seem to be safe enough in the Native States.

Year.	Committed by Post Officials.	Committed by persons not in the Department.	Highway robberies.	Attempts.
1883-84	2	5	6	2
1884-85	4	2	7	

Of the 7 highway robberies reported, 4 occurred in the Bhopal State, of which 3 were on the Bhopal-Hoshangabad line, and were most likely committed by some of the crowd of labourers on the Bhopal State Railway.

XXIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

In last year's report it was mentioned that negotiations had been opened with the Rewah Darbar in connection with the establishment of a line between Pendra and Kutni (which was necessary for the convenience of the railway officials engaged in the construction of the Etawah-Belaspur Railway as well as for the employes of the Umaria coal-fields); and the Durbar was asked to allow the establishment of British post offices along the line passing through Rewah territory. In October of the year under report 7 post offices were opened in different parts of the State, served by a cross line from Umaria to Gohindgarh, which connected the British post office at Rewah (the capital town of the State) with the newly-opened post offices.

The Rewah Darbar abolished their own mail lines in that part of the State and engaged to contribute ₹180 monthly towards the maintenance of the new lines opened under Imperial postal management, on condition that all State correspondence should be conveyed free of charge over Imperial lines situated in the Rewah State, and that as soon as the post offices in the State paid for themselves and the lines, the Durbar should be relieved from the subscription. This arrangement was approved by you.

Further negotiations were then opened for the establishment of post offices in the northern tract of the territory, and the result was the opening of 6 post offices on the 1st of January 1885 under the same terms and conditions,—the Rewah Durbar agreeing to increase its monthly contributions from ₹180 to ₹430. Major D. W. K. Barr, the Political Agent of Baghelkhand and Superintendent of Rewah, has taken a great interest in the matter and very much assisted the department in coming to an arrangement with the State.

2. Information having been obtained from the Inspectors regarding important localities where post offices could be opened with advantage to the department, the different Political Agents were addressed to secure the consent of the Native States concerned. Some of them assented and others declined. Post offices were opened at Burwani, Manpur, and Bakhatgarh, all in the Bhopawar Agency, the Thakur of Bakhatgarh engaging to contribute the monthly pay of two runners.

3. The Pertabgarh post office was opened after a long correspondence with the Political Agent of Banswara, Pertabgarh, who being personally desirous that a post office should be established in the town of Pertabgarh, at last induced the Chief to give his consent. Pertabgarh is a large commercial town and the post office is well remunerative.

4. The Political Agent, Western Malwa, and the Political Assistant, Goona, were asked to obtain the consent of the States to the opening of post offices in Piraven and Chubra, but the Nawab of Tonk, in whose territory the places are situated, declined to accede to the request. Chubra is the centre of a large trade, and the merchants have made their own arrangements to obtain their correspondence from Goona Post Office, a distance of 28 miles. The Nawab does not appear to be so enlightened as some Chiefs, and does not recognize the benefit which might be conferred on his subjects by a post office. The Chiefs of Rutlam and Jhalrapatan also declined to allow post offices at Sarwan and Dug on the ground that these places were not of much importance and that the present arrangements were sufficient.

78888

5. A village post office was opened at Khilchipur, a petty State near Rajgarh, which is under the superintendence of the Political Agent in Bhopal.

6. The inhabitants of Jawar, a tehsil in Bhopal State, having expressed a desire to have a British post office for their convenience, the Political Agent in Bhopal was addressed and a post office was opened there with the consent of Her Highness the Begum.

7. The Nawab of Basoda having expressed his desire through the Political Agent in Bhopal to have a post office at Basoda, his request was complied with by the opening of a village post office in account with Bhilsa. The post office was also connected with Rahatgarh in the Saugor District at the desire of the Nawab, who contributes the monthly cost of the connecting line.

8. Negotiations were commenced in May 1884 for the establishment of a post office at Kurwai, a petty State about 22 miles from Sironj, and the consent of the Chief having been obtained a village post office was opened under extra-departmental agency.

9. The Bhopal Post Office being at a distance from Jahangirabad, one of its suburbs, it was considered necessary that a receiving office should be opened at the latter place, and the consent of the Begum of Bhopal was asked for and obtained through the Political Agent. With the leave of the Agency Surgeon of Sehore, the services of the hospital assistant were also secured for the performance of the work of the office, which was opened on the 1st January 1885.

10. The custom followed in this circle, when the opening of a post office or postal line is proposed, is to address the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India and to ask for his approval, in some cases before and in others after having obtained the consent of the Native State through the Political authority: The proposal is then submitted for your sanction. Much has been done during the year under report, but still there is much room for the extension of postal facilities with advantage to the department.

The objections which the Native Chiefs seemed to hold some few years ago are fast disappearing and they are now recognizing the benefits of the post office.

Comparative Statement of Money Orders paid in Central India Postal Circle.

FOR THE YEAR 1884-85.

69

DISBURRING AND HEAD OFFICERS.		1884-85.				1883-84.			
		No.	HEAD OFFICERS.		TOTAL.	No.	HEAD OFFICERS.		TOTAL.
			Value.	R a.			Value.	R a.	
Disbursing Offices.									
Gwalior	.	6,297	1,85,744 10	41,955 9	2,27,700 3	5,593	2,58,283 15	37,050 14	2,95,334 13
Indore	.	5,456	59,551 10	1,52,941 10	2,12,493 4	4,981	58,755 9	1,39,651 0	1,98,406 9
Nowgong	.	1,646	27,553 15	43,223 14	70,782 13	1,755	24,138 13	49,341 15	73,480 12
Sabore	.	1,742	24,341 9	72,270 12	96,612 5	1,991	15,176 14	77,644 1	92,820 15
	TOTAL	15,141	2,97,196 12	3,10,391 13	6,07,588 9	14,320	3,56,355 3	3,03,687 14	6,60,043 1
Non-Disbursing Offices.									
Agar	.	646	25,607 15	5,000 8	30,608 7	619	22,225 3	8,446 5	30,071 8
Mhow	.	3,390	80,454 14	17,498 5	97,953 3	2,886	79,960 0	10,682 14	90,642 14
Neemuch	.	1,694	59,543 13	51,897 14	1,11,431 11	2,461	58,098 5	52,669 10	1,10,767 15
Rewah	.	671	17,284 14	2,699 14	19,984 12	...	...	...	...
Rutlam	.	1,062	36,622 0	7,277 6	43,899 6	972	28,713 6	18,184 8	46,897 14
Sutna	.	1,574	34,908 10	11,702 2	46,610 12	1,565	21,047 15	38,353 4	59,401 3
	TOTAL	9,037	2,54,422 2	96,086 1	3,50,488 3	8,503	2,10,044 13	1,28,336 9	3,38,381 0
	GRAND TOTAL	24,178	5,51,618 14	4,06,457 14	9,58,076 12	22,823	5,66,400 0	4,32,024 7	9,98,424 7

Comparative Statement shewing the Money Orders issued in English and Vernacular during 1884-85 and 1883-84.

		MONEY ORDERS.		
		English.	Vernacular.	TOTAL.
Central India, 1884-85	.	74,854	20,507	95,361
1883-84	.	52,654	13,471	66,125*

* These figures are for nine months, from July 1884 to March 1885.

INDORE,
The 12th October 1885.

W. J. HAM,
Deputy Postmaster-General
Central India.

APPENDIX IV.

Showing the Offences punishable by law committed by Officers in the Post Office Department during the official year 1884-85.

No.	Name of office.	Name and official designation of offender.	A brief description of the offence committed.	Punishment inflicted, if legally convicted, and law under which punished.	Punishment inflicted if departmentally punished.	Number and date of first report to the Director-General.	REMARKS.
1	Indore City	Budri, Postman	Non-delivery of 160 letters made over to him on different dates between the 13th and 25th April 1884 which were torn open (with a fraudulent intention of misappropriating valuable contents, if any) and thrown into a well in the Indore Cantonment.	One year's rigorous imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of Rs20, or in lieu one month's further rigorous imprisonment, under section 48 of the Indian Post Office Act.	...	No. 34, dated 2nd June 1884.	
2	Bersin	Isree Parshad Kaith, Village Postmaster.	Misappropriation of Government money, viz., Rs71-7-6.	Two years' rigorous imprisonment with Rs100 fine, or in default thereof nine months' further rigorous imprisonment under Section 409 of Indian Penal Code.	...	No. 227, dated 26th March 1885. No. 26, dated 11th May 1885.	
3	Nowgong	Chaudli Salai, Head Clerk	Defalcations in postage and misappropriation of value of 9 value-payable parcels, amounting to Rs272-11-0.	Two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs1,000, or six months' extra imprisonment in default of payment, under Section 409 for criminal breach of trust, and 468 of Indian Penal Code for the purpose of cheating.	...	No. 216, dated 11th March 1885. No. 56, dated 13th June 1885.	
4	Gwalior	Peary Lal, Officiating Postman.	Throwing away a bundle of twenty letters and one postal note, class A, and keeping in his house some other paid letters, post-cards, and money order receipts.	Two years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 48 of Act XIV of 1866.	...	No. 24, dated 30th April 1885.	

INDORE,

The 12th October 1885.

W. J. HAM,

Deputy Postmaster-General, Central India.

APPENDIX IV A.

Shewing the offences against the Post Office punishable by law committed by persons not in the Post Office Department during the official year 1884-85.

No.	Name of office.	Name and other particulars, e.g., residence, occupation, &c., of the offender.	A brief description of the offence committed.	Punishment inflicted, if legally convicted, and law under which punished.	Grounds of acquittal if acquitted (briefly).	NUMBER AND DATE OF FIRST REPORT TO DIRECTOR-GENERAL.		REMARKS.
						No.	Date.	
1	Nowgong	Sheo Bhujan Lal and Sukul Sepoy, 3rd Native Infantry, Nowgong.	Using of a half-anna defaced postage label on a cover.	Fined Rs 5 under Section 262 of Indian Penal Code.	...	..	..	Vide statement of fraudulent use of postage labels for quarter ending 31st December 1884.
2	Morar	Punchu Bhati, 27th Native Infantry Regiment, Morar.	Theft of a service post-card, value 4 anna	Fined Rs 5 under Sections 379 and 403 of Indian Penal Code.	...	..	..	Ditto 31st March 1885.

INDORE,

The 12th October 1885.

W. J. HAM,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Central India.

APPENDIX V.

Shewing the Highway Robberies of the Mail committed during the official year 1884-85 in the Central India Circle.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No.	Date of Highway Robbery.	Place or line where the Highway Robbery occurred.	Superintendent's Division.	Native State if the Highway Robbery occurred outside British territory.	Name and designation of parties concerned, implicated or suspected.	Nature and brief detail of property stolen.	Brief statement of facts of case and of the result of enquiry.	Quotations of correspondence with Director-General's Office.	Final order including the nature and degree of punishment (if any) inflicted.	Remarks.
1	5-5-84	Birkee J'hil, near Chowke, Bhopal and Hoshangabad Line.	Sohore	Bhopal	Parties concerned have not been traced.	Two ordinary mail parcels, value Rs280-8-0.	Seman, parcel mail runner, accompanied by a sepoy, was attacked by a gang of robbers about 12 in number. Both the runner and the sepoy were beaten with staves and the mail taken away by the robbers. No trace of the mail.	21, dated 6th May 1884, 24, " 12th " 1884, 38, " 5th June 1884, 69, " 23rd July 1884.	...	No trace of the robbers has been found. The amount recovered from Bhopal Durbar through Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, and paid to the senders as directed in Director-General's No. 3343, dated 5th August 1884.
2	13-5-84	Jammie, Sohore-Bhopal Line.	Ditto	Ditto	Out of 16 men implicated in the case 3 were arrested.	The mail contained nothing of value except a registered letter, the contents of which were 1-ann envelopes worth Rs4-2-0 from Sohore D. O. to Bhopal S. O.	Sixteen men attacked the runner, by name Onkar, who was carrying the mail, accompanied by a sepoy, and carried off the mail. The entire mail was found by the villagers on the following morning with the exception of a registered letter.	28, dated 14th May 1884, 39, " 7th June 1884, 84, " 14th Aug. 1884.	Three men out of 8 were convicted and sentenced by the Bhopal Durbar to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment, and the 5 men required to give each a security for good behaviour to the amount of Rs200 failing which each to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two years.	The Agent to the Governor-General for Central India addressed to recover the amount, and nothing yet settled.
3	30-6-84	Jammie, Jhore, Hoshangabad and Bhopal Line.	Ditto	Ditto	Parties concerned have not been found.	The mail bag contained 5 ordinary and 4 postal service registered letters and unpaid articles for Rs9-4-6.	Khulchand, runner in charge of the mail, left Jammie-Jhore stage and called to the sepoys, but as none of them accompanied him, he proceeded unescorted, when he was attacked by about 15 robbers, who struck him with staves, and thus made him fall to the ground. No trace of the mail.	54, dated 1st July 1884, 89, " 20th Aug. 1884, 131, " 23rd Oct. 1884.		

4	10-10-84	Near Deep, Hoshangabad and Bhopal Line.	Ditto	.	Six railway coolies implicated in the case were arrested.	Two value-payable, 1 insured, and 1 ordinary parcel.	The parcel mail runner, Sookhram, accompanied by a sepoy, was attacked by 12 men, and the bag carried off. It was found next morning with its contents correct with the exception of an ordinary parcel the contents of which, valued Rs1-3-0, were found to be missing.	190, dated 15th Oct. 1884. 146, " 18th Nov. 1884. 88, " 8th July 1885.	The railway coolies were tried by the Bhopal Durbar; the leader was sentenced to 5 years' and the rest to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment.	The Agent to the Governor-General for Central India addressed to recover the value, but nothing yet settled.
5	23-10-84	Near Seronj, Bhilai and Seronj Line.	Ditto	.	No parties implicated have been found.	One postal service registered letter, 1 account bag containing unpaid covers for Rs1-2-0 and 1 ordinary parcel containing a watch of Rs150.	The runner, accompanied by a sepoy, was attacked by about 8 robbers at about 9 p.m. Bags were found next day torn lying among the bushes and their contents correct with the exception of the contents of an ordinary parcel.	132, dated 12th Oct. 1884. 168, " 18th Dec. 1884. 184, " 19th Jan. 1885.	.	Ditto.
6	7-11-84	Near Panna, Sutna and Nowgong Line.	Panna	.	Ditto	The parcel mail consisted of a postal service parcel containing books and forms for Panna Post Office.	Channoboda, parcel mail runner, and the two State sepoy's in escort, were attacked and seriously wounded. The contents of the bag were found at about quarter a mile from Panna.	142, dated 10th Nov. 1884. 150, " 20th Nov. 1884. 192, " 2nd Feb. 1885.	.	.
7	17-11-84	Near Sutna, Rewah and Sutna Line.	Rewah	.	Ditto	Four ordinary registered letters and 2 parcels.	The runner, Girdhari, and the State savor, both were attacked and wounded by the robbers. All the mail bags with their contents open and torn were found by the police near the scene of robbery.	140, dated 18th Nov. 1884. 178, " 7th Jan. 1885. 182, " 19th Jan. 1885. 7, " 13th April 1885.	.	.

W. J. HAM,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Central India.

APPENDIX V A.

Shewing unsuccessful attempts to commit Highway Robberies of the Mail during the official year 1884-85 in the Central India Postal Circle.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No:	Date of attempt.	Place or line where the attempt occurred.	Superintendent's Division.	Native State if the attempt occurred outside British territory.	Name and designation of parties concerned, implicated or suspected.	Brief statement of facts of case and of the result of inquiry.	Quotation of correspondence with Director-General.	Final order including the nature and degree of punishment (if any) inflicted.	Remarks.
					Nil				

INDORE,

The 12th October 1885.

W. J. HAM,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Central India.

CHAPTER VII.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

Statistics of Telegraph Lines and Offices in the Province of Central India for the year 1884-85.

LINES.

From	To	Number of Miles.				No. of wires.	Reasons for additions, &c., and any local circumstances requiring notice.
		At end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at end of the year.		
Morar	Morar Railway Junction	307-96	...	...	...	6	
Gwalior Railway Junction	Indore Junction					2	
Morar "	Gwalior Fort					1	
Shajapur	Augor					1	
Junior Branch Dewas Raja's	Telephone Line . . . . .	...	27-974	...	335-934	1	
Jubbulpore Sub-Division Junction	Indore Office					6	
Indore Railway Junction	Ujjain Office					4	
Fatehabad Junction	Rutlam Office					4	
Rutlam "	Ncemuch Railway Station	443-07	23-747	...	466-817	4	
Ncemuch Railway Station	Ajmere Junction					4	
Mhow Office	Sirdarpore					1	
Indore Railway Station	Indore City					1	
Agent to the Governor-General	Telephone Line	751-08	51-721	...	802-751	1	
Mhow Railway Station	District Traffic Superintendent's Office					1	
Jnora Nawab's	Telephone Line					1	
TOTAL		751-08	51-721	...	802-751	...	

Offices.

At what places.	When opened if opened during the year.	When closed if closed during the year.	No. of messages despatched during the year.	No. of offices open at end of the year.	Class of Offices.	Reasons for which opened or closed and any local circumstances requiring notice.
Biaora*	...	Nil	684	19	3rd.	Converted into a "Combined" Office from 9th August 1884, i.e., worked by the Postal Department. * The Telegraph Masters on these stations are now Postmasters as well.
Davus*	...		670		3rd.	
Dhar	...		930		3rd	
Goon*	...		1,287		3rd.	
Gwalior	...		942		3rd.	
Indoro	...		4,746		2nd.	
Indoro City	...		12,762		2nd.	
Jaora	...		1,682		3rd.	
Mhow	...		4,850		2nd.	
Mandsaur	...		2,664		3rd.	
Morar	...	}	6,167	}	2nd.	Combined Offices.
Neemuch	...		2,727		3rd.	
Nuseerabad	...		2,638		3rd.	
Ratlam	...		3,902		3rd.	
Shajapur*	...		700		3rd.	
Sipri*	19th August 1884		185		3rd.	
Augor	21st July 1884		836		3rd	
Sirdarpore	14th August 1884		237		3rd	
Ujjain	...		8,442		2nd.	

No. 777¹³, dated Indore, 26th June 1885.

Forwarded to the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, as requested in his circular No. 144 of yesterday's date.

W. C. DARLING,
Chief Superintendent, Telegraphs, Indore Division

CHAPTER VIII.

MILITARY.

	CAVALRY.				ARTILLERY BATTERY.		INFANTRY REGIMENTS.			
	EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.		EUROPEAN.*		EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
<i>Troops of the Line.</i>										
Mhow Division (Mhow, Neemuch, Mehidpur, and Indore) . .	1	476	3	372	3	424	1½	1,140	2	1,682
Gwalior District (Morar, Gwalior Fortress, and Sipri) . .	...	...	1	563	4	549	1 and 3 Cos.	1,298	2	1,672
Saugor District (Nowgong and Sutna) . . . . .	...	...	4 Troops	327	1	140	2 Cos.	185	1 Wing	462
TOTAL	1	476	.....	1,262	8	1,113	.....	2,623	.....	3,816
<i>Local Corps under the Central India Agency.</i>										
Central India Horse (Agar and Goona) . . . . .	...	...	2 Regiments	986	...	...	.....	...	.....	...
Bhopal Battalion (Sehore) . . . . .	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	1	936
Malwa Bhil Corps (Sirdarpur) . . . . .	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	1	585
TOTAL . . . . .	...	...	2 Regiments	...	...	...	.....	...	2	1,521
GRAND TOTAL	1	476	.....	2,248	8	1,113	.....	2,623	.....	5,437

1.—ANNUAL REPORT OF LOCAL CORPS.

None of the local corps in central India were employed on service outside the limits of the Administration during the year under report.

The 1st and 2nd Regiments were stationed throughout the year at Agar and Goona respectively, and the Bhopal Battalion and Malwa Bhil Corps at Sehore and Sirdarpur respectively.

2.—CENTRAL INDIA HORSE.

The 1st Regiment was inspected by Lieutenant-General Sir R. Phayre, K.C.B., Commanding the Mhow Division, and 300 sabres took part in the brigade instructions at Mhow during the cold weather, where it was seen in brigade parade by Lord Randolph Churchill, and the 2nd Regiment by Brigadier-General Walker, Commanding Gwalior District: both officers reported favourably on the efficiency of the regiments.

The following statistics are taken from the records:—

Died during the year	9
Discharged at their own request	18
Inefficient discharged	7
Pensioned	16
	—
TOTAL	50
	—

To replace the above casualties 56 recruits have been entertained, of whom 16 were Sikhs, 22 Muhammadans, 15 Hindus, and 3 Jats.

Ninety-five remounts were purchased, of which 54 were Arabs. Of the remainder the greater portion were country-breds from the annual fairs at Pokhar, Balotra, and Batesur. The average price paid for remounts was in 1st Regiment R296, and in the 2nd Regiment R295.

The horse-breeding studs at Agar and Goona have been carried on as heretofore with much success.

The death of Lieutenant H. W. Hughes Buller, a most efficient and deservedly popular officers, from the effects of a fall from his horse, has been a great loss to the regiment.

Surgeon C. G. W. Lowdell was appointed to officiate in medical charge of the 2nd Regiment on 27th April 1885, *vice* Surgeon Caldecott, on furlough.

Lieutenant Campbell joined the force on the 14th May 1884.

Lieutenant H. S. Pennel left it to rejoin the 1st King's Dragoon Guards on the 24th April 1884.

Lieutenant H. Daly was appointed to officiate as Political Assistant on the 9th November 1884.

Ressaldar-Major Ishri Pershad, who was last September transferred to the pension establishment after a distinguished career of 46 years, has received a Jagir in Oudh and has also been appointed a C.I.E.

Colonel Buller commanded the force until 23rd March 1885, when Colonel C. Martin, C.B., resumed command on return from furlough.

The command of the 1st Regiment at Agar was held by Captain H. A. Vincent, and that of the 2nd Regiment by Lieutenant-Colonel M. G. Gerard, C.B.

The musketry return shews that in the 1st Regiment 380 men completed the annual course of musketry, of whom 57 were marksmen, and the figure of merit was 64.31.

In the 2nd Regiment, which received its full complement of snider carbines in April 1884, 409 men completed the annual course of musketry, of whom 77 were marksmen, and the figure of merit 69.69.

Both regiments took part in the local corps rifle meeting at Agar in February, when representatives of eight different regiments competed.

In the 1st Regiment six prizes were won, of the 1st and 2nd class, amounting to Rs555 in value.

The 2nd Regiment won Rs302 in prizes.

A party of the 1st Regiment under Ressaldar-Major Ishri Pershad has done good service in capturing Nana Rawat, a Bhil outlaw.

3.—BHOPAL BATTALION.

Colonel Hall, who returned from furlough to England on the 4th March 1884, has held command of the regiment during the year. There is nothing special to notice in the report now submitted.

The health of the regiment has been good. Five deaths occurred; the percentage of sick in hospital being 1·75 during the year.

The average strength of the battalion during the year has been 928·83 native officers and men, the average number effective for duty at head-quarters being 678·75, of whom 92·25 men were on duty daily.

During the year 1874 escorts and detachments proceeded on command, aggregating 631 men.

Two summary courts-martial were held during the year. The casualties in the battalion were as follows:—

Invalided	Havildars	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
	Naik	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
	Sepoys	.	.	.	.	.	.	20
Discharged at their own request		.	.	.	.	.	.	11
By summary court-martial		.	.	.	.	.	.	1
As physically unfit for service		.	.	.	.	.	.	6
As unlikely to become efficient soldiers (recruits)		.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Deserted		.	.	.	.	.	.	1
TOTAL								47

Fifty recruits joined the regiment, 27 being enlisted at head-quarters, 8 in Rohtak district, and 15 in Kangra district: 43 of these were passed into the ranks.

The regiment, in addition to the usual drills and parades, has been instructed in the attack formation, skirmishing and outpost duties, shelter-trench escalading, and running drill.

The annual musketry course was commenced in October 1884, and concluded in March 1885. The figure of merit reached was 120·48, showing an increase of 32·58.

As compared with last year the number of marksmen was 482, or an increase of 348 on last year. The shooting was most favourably reported on by the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for musketry.

A party of the regiment under command of Major Peart took part in the local corps rifle meeting at Agar.

Surgeon A. Dane was confirmed in the medical charge of the regiment on retirement of Surgeon-Major Allen.

Captain Masters returned from furlough on the 24th February 1885 and resumed his appointment as Adjutant.

The regiment was inspected by Lieutenant-General Sir R. Phayre, Commanding the Mhow Division, on 16th and 17th December 1884.

4.—MALWA BHIL CORPS.

The regiment was commanded by Major Burne up to 23rd December 1884, when he was relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel Miller on return from furlough.

Surgeon-Major J. Duke received over medical charge of the regiment on the 2nd April 1885, vice Surgeon-Major Compigné, retired.

The total strength of all ranks on the 31st March 1885, as shown in the Commandant's report, was—

Bhils	441
Bhilalas	2
Naiks	68
Banjaras	10
Other castes	48
	<hr/>
	569
	<hr/>

Of the above, 164 were employed at the various outposts.

The regiment was 27 under strength on the 31st March 1885, and the following casualties occurred during the year :—

Died	4
Dismissed	10
Deserters struck off	36
Pensioned	10
Discharged with gratuity	3
„ at their own request	5
„ as unfit	13
	<hr/>
	81
	<hr/>

The strength at the different outposts, which were relieved every four months, was as follows :—

Patie	37
Jalawad	22
Barwani	5
Ali Rajpur	57
Jhabua	26
Jobat	17
	<hr/>
	164
	<hr/>

In addition to the above detachments, 6 native officers, 17 non-commissioned officers, and 194 rank and file accompanied the party under Ressaldar-Major Ishri Pershad, C.I.E., in May 1884, which succeeded in capturing Nana Rawat, a Bhil outlaw.

A party of 4 native officers, 9 non-commissioned officers, and 11 men from the regiment attended the local corps rifle meeting at Agar for the first time. As, however, the men were armed with old and worn-out muzzle-loaders, they were unable to compete, but had a separate purse allotted to them, as also a prize for archery. In future meetings it is hoped the regiment may compete without such disadvantage when they will have been equipped with, and acquired practice in the snider rifles.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION I.—BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

In Bundelkhund Agency the Boundary Settlement Office was held by Captain Temple from 31st October 1884 to 21st April 1885, when he was transferred to Kelat Agency. Thirteen cases were settled between Charkhari, Panna, Bijawar, &c. In 8 of these the settlement was accepted and in 5 appeals were submitted.

2. In Bhopal Agency Captain M. J. Meade held charge of the Boundary Settlement Office from 2nd December 1884 to 30th June 1885. Thirty-six cases between Indore, Kilchipur, and Jhallawar were settled during the working season, of which 28 cases were either accepted on the spot or mutually arranged under his direction to the satisfaction of the States concerned, and in 8 cases appeals were preferred against the decisions of the Boundary Settlement Officer.

3. In Bhopawar Agency the Office of Boundary Settlements was held by Major J. Burne from 24th December 1884 to 25th May 1885. Twenty-two cases were settled between Gwalior, Indore, and Dhar during the season, of which 20 cases were by mutual settlement, &c., and 2 in appeal.

4. In Goona Agency Captain Masters, of the Central India Horse, was deputed to settle boundary disputes; he has settled 4 cases out of which 1 accepted by both parties and 3 are in appeal.

5. There was no Boundary Settlement Officer for Indore Agency during the year under review.

6. The returns of the Agencies shew the following number of boundary disputes settled and pending:—

Agency.	Settled during the year.	Pending at the end of the year.
Bundelkhund	13	57
Bagelkhund . . . . .	...	4
Bhopal	36	69
Bhopawar	22	80
Western Malwa . . . . .	...	90
Indore Agency . . . . .	...	6
Goona „	4	8
TOTAL	75	314

SECTION II.—STUDS.

Nil.

SECTION III.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

The following statement, A, shows in an abstract form the working of the hospitals and dispensaries throughout the Agency during the year under review :—

A.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Total treated.	Number of known Deaths.	Number of vaccinations.
Malwa Dispensaries (Indore Charitable Hospital, Indore Dispensary, Ujjain, Rutlam, Dhar, Dewas, Agar, Sarungpur and Sillana)	100,019	314	5,754
Gwalior Dispensaries (Lushkur, Goona, Sipri, Jawad, and Neemuch)	23,972	112	2,737
Bhopal Agency (Sehore, Beora, Bhilsa, Narsingarh, Kilchipur, Koorwai, Maksudangarh, and Victoria Hospital, Bhopal)	51,208	206	13,358
Baghelkhand Agency (Agency Hospital, Sutna and Rewah, Sutna Bazar, Nagode, Sohawal, Sithalla Mungawan, Ramnuggar, Chandia, Maiher, and Sihawal)	45,857	100	40,938
Bundelkhand Agency (Nowgong Dispensary and 14 Native State Dispensaries)	29,573	159	25,704
Bhopawar Agency (Jhabua, Thandla, Ranapur, Amjhera, Bakatgarh, Ali Rajpore, Jobat, Manpore, Bagode, Burwani, Rajpore, Pansemal, and Khulghat)	41,256	189	2,267
Mhow (Staff Hospital and Dorabjee Pestonjee's Charitable Dispensary)	7,331	16	746
TOTAL	299,216	1,096	91,504

The above return shews an increase of 33,022 in the total number of treated as compared with last year, and a decrease of 218 in the number of deaths. The number of vaccinations is, however, less by 5,713. The decrease in vaccinations occurred in the Baghelkhand Agency.

The following table, B, shows the total number of major and minor surgical operations performed during the year at the under-mentioned hospitals and dispensaries throughout the Central India Agency :—

B.

Name of Hospital or Dispensary.	Major Operations.	Minor Operations.
Malwa Agency (Indore Charitable Hospital, Indore Dispensary, Ujjain, Rutlam, Dhar, Dewas, Agar, Sarungpore, and Sillana)	610	6,444
Baghelkhand Agency (Agency Hospital, Sutna, Sutna Bazar, Rewah, and 12 Branch Dispensaries)	58	1,328
Bhopal Agency (Prince of Wales' Hospital, Bhopal, and Sehore Dispensary)	109	2,592
Nowgong Dispensary, Bundelkhand	38	128
Bhopawar Agency (Jhabua, Thandla, Ranapur, Amjhera, Bakatgarh, Jobat, Ali Rajpore, Manpore, Burwani, Rajpore, Pansemal, and Khulghat)	87	1,466
Goona Dispensary, Gwalior	40	133
TOTAL	942	12,591

The above return shews an increase of 109 in the number of major operations, and 2,107 in the number of minor operations, as compared with last year.

The annexed tables will shew the working of the different hospitals and dispensaries in the Malwa Agency for the year under review.

Gwalior Agency Dispensaries.—The number is the same as last year, *viz.*, (5) Lushkur, Spiri, Jawad, Goona, and Neemuch. The total number treated was 23,972 as compared with 18,279 in the preceding year, and the number of vaccinations 2,737 as compared with 1,546 in 1883.

Goona Dispensary.—The annual report of this dispensary was furnished this year by Surgeon O. G. W. Lowdell, who held medical charge from the 26th of April 1884.

There were 40 major and 133 minor surgical operations performed during the year, as compared with 44 major and 119 minor operations in the previous year.

Bhopal Agency Dispensaries (seven) and Hospital (one).—A reference to Statement A will shew that there has been a large increase in the total number of treated as compared with last year. This number, 51,208, is a vast increase, as compared with 39,061 in 1883. The vaccination report submitted by Dr. Dane also shews an increase of 7,240 this year.

Prince of Wales' Hospital, Bhopal.—Dr. Dane has supervised this institution with much zeal and ability. There were 60 major and 859 minor operations performed during the year, as compared with 12 major and 297 minor operations in the previous year.

Bhopawar Agency Dispensaries (thirteen).—Surgeon-Major H. D. S. Compigné held medical charge of the dispensaries of this Agency from the beginning of the year to the 12th of November, when he was relieved of his duties by second class Hospital Assistant Gulam Safdar, who held charge till the 31st December. Surgeon-Major J. Duke submits the annual returns of the dispensaries for the year under review. Dr. Duke draws attention to the absence of a good dispensary building at Sirdarpore. The present one is inconveniently situated, and there is not sufficient accommodation for the treatment of in-patients. A good operating room is also urgently required.

The total number of patients treated in the different dispensaries of this Agency amounted to 41,256, as compared with 39,824 in the previous year. The number of vaccinations performed in this Agency during the year was 2,267, which shows an increase of 638, including the number of vaccinations performed in the five dispensaries at Manpur, Burwani, Rajpur, Pansemal, and Khulghat. Eighty-seven major and 1,466 minor operations were performed during the year, as compared with 25 major and 1,434 minor operations in the previous year.

Bundelkhund Agency Dispensaries.—The total number treated in the dispensaries of this Agency during the year amounted to 29,573, as compared with 27,930, including the Charkhari State Dispensary, which is this year included in the list of dispensaries in the Bundelkhund Agency. There was a mild epidemic of cholera in the Bundelkhund district, but chiefly in Hamirpur, the returns of which shew a mortality of 3,021 cases during the year.

Baghelkhund Agency Dispensaries.—Surgeon S. J. Goldsmith submits a most detailed and carefully drawn up report on the working of the dispensaries in this Agency. The total number of treated was 45,857, as compared with 38,422 in the previous year. The number of vaccinations is, however, less by 10,940. There were 58 major and 1,828 minor surgical operations performed during the year.

The Indore Charitable Hospital.—This hospital continues its career of usefulness, and year by year increases in popularity. The total number of patients admitted into this institution amounted to 2,478, giving a daily average number of 133·04 in-patients. The average daily attendance of out-patients was 104·25.

It is again my pleasing duty to bring to the notice of the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India the excellent work done by my Assistant, Mr. Gunput Singh, at this hospital.

Appended is a return showing the large amount of surgical operations performed at this institution during the year.

D. F. KEEGAN, M.D., *Surgeon-Major,*
Residency Surgeon, Indore, and Civil Administrative
Medical Officer for Central India.

1884.

Charitable Hospital at Indore in the Malwa District.

HOUSE PATIENTS.										
	Male.	Fem.	Chn.	Total.			Total treated.	Ratio per cent. to total treated of.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to treated of.	
Remained 1st January	114	18	5	137						
Admitted during year	1,823	372	146	2,341						
Total treated	1,937	390	151	2,478						
Discharged.	Cured	1,036	175	78	1,289	General Diseases.	Fever	251	10.13	3.98
	Relieved	288	54	24	366	Class I.	Cholera
	Otherwise	370	107	32	509		Small-pox
							Rheumatism	75	3.03	...
					Orders A and B.		All Venereal diseases	146	5.89	2.05
Died	165	25	5	195			Other diseases of Orders A and B	226	9.12	3.98
Remaining 31st December.	78	29	12	119			Diseases of the eye	309	12.47	...
Total	1,937	390	151	2,478			„ Respiratory system.	141	5.69	21.27
Average daily No. of sick	96.33	25.69	11.01	133.04	Class II.	Dysentery	31	1.25	16.12	
Ratio per cent. to treated of.	Cured			52.01	Local Diseases.	Diarrhoea	251	10.13	33.30	
	Relieved			14.77			All other diseases of the Digestive system.	215	8.68	4.65
	Otherwise			20.54			Diseases of the Cutaneous system.	137	5.53	1.45
	Deaths			7.86			All other local diseases.	505	20.38	5.54
Average stay in hospital of each patient during the year.				20.80	Class III.		40	1.61	7.50	
					Class IV.		2	00.08	50.00	
					Class V. Injuries.	General	11	00.44	9.09	
						Local	133	5.57	6.52	
						Total	2,478	100.00	...	

OUT-PATIENTS.										
	Male.	Fem.	Chn.	Total.			Total treated.	Ratio per cent. to total treated of.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to treated of.	
Remained 1st January	200	64	86	350						
New cases attended in year	10,696	3,470	4,361	18,527	General Diseases.	Fever	6,024	31.91		
Total treated	10,896	3,534	4,447	18,877	Class I.	Cholera	...	...
						Small-pox	...	...
						Rheumatism	538	2.85		
						Orders A and B.	All Venereal diseases	514	2.72	
Cured or relieved	3,056	1,058	1,720	5,834		Other diseases of Orders A and B.	566	3.00		
Absented or unknown	7,535	2,422	2,671	12,628		Diseases of the eye	1,570	7.79		
Known to have died	...	...	...	...		„ Respiratory system.	790	4.19	
Remaining 31st December	305	54	56	415		Dysentery	268	1.42		
Total	10,896	3,534	4,447	18,877	Class II.	Diarrhoea	419	2.22		
						Local Diseases.	All other diseases of the Digestive system.	2,394	12.68	
							Diseases of the Cutaneous system.	1,828	9.68	
							All other local diseases.	3,264	17.29	
Daily average attendance	57.03	21.00	26.23	104.26	Class III.		100	00.53		
Ratio per cent. to treated of.	Cured and relieved	30.91	66.89	...	Class IV.		6	00.03		
						Class V. Injuries	General	45	00.24	
							Local	651	3.45	
							Total	18,877	100.00	
Average number of days each patient attended for treatment during the year.				2.05						

OUT-PATIENTS.	Remained 1st January	200	64	86	350			Fever	6,024	31.91
	New cases attended in year	10,696	3,470	4,361	18,527	General Diseases.		Cholera	...	...
	Total treated	10,896	3,534	4,447	18,877	Class I.		Small-pox	...	...
	Cured or relieved	3,056	1,058	1,720	5,834	Orders A and B.		Rheumatism	538	2.85
	Absented or unknown	7,535	2,422	2,671	12,628			All Venereal diseases	514	2.72
	Known to have died	...	...	...	...			Other diseases of Orders A and B.	566	3.00
	Remaining 31st December	305	54	56	415			Diseases of the eye	1,570	7.79
	Total	10,896	3,534	4,447	18,877	Class II.		„ Respiratory system.	790	4.19
	Daily average attendance	57.03	21.00	26.23	104.26	Local Diseases.		Dysentery	268	1.42
	Ratio per cent. to treated of.	Cured and relieved			30.91			Diarrhoea	419	2.22
		Absented or unknown			66.89			All other diseases of the Digestive system.	2,394	12.68
		Known to have died			...			Diseases of the Cutaneous system.	1,828	9.68
								All other local diseases.	3,264	17.29
	Average number of days each patient attended for treatment during the year.				2.05	Class III.			100	00.53
						Class IV.			6	00.03
						Class V. Injuries		General	45	00.24
								Local	651	3.45
								Total	18,877	100.00

Number of Operations {Major : : : : : 513
 Minor : : : : : 1,232
 „ of Cases Vaccinated by Dispensary Establishment 983
 Ratio per cent. of successful Cases to total Vaccinated 97.04

1884.

Charitable Dispensary at Indore City in the Malwa District.

		Male.	Fem.	Chn.	Total.			Total treated.	Ratio per cent. to total treated of.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to treated of.
HOUSE PATIENTS.	Remained 1st January									
	Admitted during year									
	Total treated					General Dis-	Fever			
						eases.	Cholera			
	Discharged { Cured					Class I.	Small-pox			
	{ Relieved						Rheumatism			
	{ Otherwise					Orders A and B.	All Venereal diseases.			
	Died						Other diseases of Orders A and B.			
	Remaining 31st December						Diseases of the eye			
	Total						„ Respiratory system.			
	Average daily No. of sick					Class II.	Dysentery			
							Diarrhoea			
						Local Diseases.	All other diseases of the Digestive system.			
							Diseases of the Cutaneous system.			
	Ratio per cent. to treated of. { Cured						All other local diseases.			
	{ Relieved					Class III.				
	{ Otherwise					Class IV.				
	{ Deaths									
	Average stay in hospital of each patient during the year.					Class V. Injuries { General				
						{ Local				
						Total				

OUT-PATIENTS.	Remained 1st January	227	78	124	429		Fever	2,595	13.36	
	New cases attended in year	10,030	3,261	5,709	19,000	General Dis-	Cholera	...	...
						eases.	Small-pox	...	...
	Total treated	10,257	3,339	5,833	19,429	Class I.	Rheumatism	630	3.24	
						Orders A and B.	All Venereal diseases.	367	1.89	
	Cured or relieved	6,378	2,104	3,921	12,403		Other diseases of Orders A and B.	298	1.53	
	Absented or unknown	3,707	1,142	1,806	6,655		Diseases of the eye	2,102	10.82	
	Known to have died	...	...	...	...		„ Respiratory system.	1,044	5.37	
	Remaining 31st December	172	93	106	371		Dysentery	333	1.72	
						Class II.	Diarrhoea	408	2.10	
	Total	10,257	3,339	5,833	19,429		All other diseases of the Digestive system.	3,123	16.07	
	Daily average attendance	66.52	30.20	40.15	136.87	Local diseases.	Diseases of the Cutaneous system.	448	123.06	
							All other local diseases.	3,269	17.34	
	Ratio per cent. to treated of. { Cured and relieved				63.83	Class III.		119	00.61	
	{ Absented or unknown				34.25	Class IV.		3	00.02	
	{ Known to have died				...					
	Average number of days each patient attended for treatment during the year.				...	Class V. Injuries { General		60	00.31	
						{ Local		497	2.56	
						Total		19,429	100.00	

Number of Operations { Major

{ Minor

" of Cases Vaccinated by Dispensary Establishment

Ratio per cent. of successful Cases to total Vaccinated

1,153

1884.

Dispensary at Ujjain in the Malwa District.

		Male.	Fem.	Chn.	Total.			
HOUSE PATIENTS.	Remained 1st January .	5	2	...	7			
	Admitted during year .	116	8	7	131			
	Total treated .	121	10	7	138			
	Discharged {	Cured .	87	8	6	101	General Diseases.	Fever 35 25.36 8.57
		Relieved .	8	2	...	10	Class I.	Cholera
		Otherwise .	12	...	...	12	Orders A and B.	Small-pox
								Rheumatism 3 2.17 33.33
	Died	14	...	1	15			All Venereal diseases . 1 0.72 ...
	Remaining 31st December	...	...	...	...			Other diseases of Orders A and B. 8 5.80 37.50
	Total .	121	10	7	138			Diseases of the eye . 5 3.62 ...
	Average daily No. of sick	6.19	00.56	00.22	6.98			„ Respiratory system. 10 7.25 20.00
	Ratio per cent. to treated of. {	Cured			73.18	Class II.		Dysentery 7 5.07 14.28
		Relieved			7.24	Local Diseases.		Diarrhoea 6 4.35 ...
		Otherwise			8.69			All other diseases of the Digestive system 5 3.62 20.00
		Deaths			10.86			Diseases of the Cutaneous system. 11 7.98 ...
	Average stay in hospital of each patient during the year.	...			...	Class III.		All other local diseases. 25 18.12 4.00
OUT-PATIENTS.						Class IV.		
						Class V. Injuries.		General 3 2.17 66.66
								Local 18 13.05 5.55
								Total . 138 100.00 ...
	Remained 1st January .	128	36	61	225			
	New cases attended in year	6,633	3,799	4,441	14,873	General Diseases.		Fever 2,805 15.26
	Total treated .	6,766	3,835	4,502	15,103	Class I.		Cholera 4 00.03
	Cured or relieved .	5,800	3,273	3,785	12,858	Orders A and B.		Small-pox
	Absented or unknown .	816	520	639	1,975			Rheumatism 281 1.86
	Known to have died .	8	5	10	23			All Venereal diseases . 259 1.71
	Remaining 31st December	142	37	68	247			Other diseases of Orders A and B. 528 3.50
	Total .	6,766	3,835	4,502	15,103	Class II.		Diseases of the eye . 1,787 11.83
	Daily average attendance	175.94	76.93	82.83	335.76	Local Diseases.		„ Respiratory system. 828 5.48
	Ratio per cent. to treated of. {	Cured and relieved			85.13			Dysentery 252 1.67
		Absented or unknown			13.07	Class III.		Diarrhoea 370 2.45
		Known to have died			00.15			All other diseases of the Digestive system. 2,502 16.56
	Average number of days each patient attended for treatment during the year.	...			8.23	Class IV.		Diseases of the Cutaneous system. 2,936 19.44
						Class V. Injuries.		All other local diseases. 2,538 16.80
								General 58 00.38
								Local 282 1.87
								Total . 15,103 100.00

Number of Operations { Major 36
 Minor 1,302
 „ of Cases Vaccinated by Dispensary Establishment 954
 Ratio per cent. of successful Cases to total Vaccinated 95.49

1884.

Dispensary at Rutlam in the Malwa District.

		Male.	Fem.	Chn.	Total.			Total treated.	Ratio per cent. to total treated of.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to treated of.
HOUSE PATIENTS.	Remained 1st January									
	Admitted during year									
	Total treated									
	Discharged { Cured					General Diseases.	Fever			
	Relieved						Cholera			
	Otherwise					Class I.	Small-pox			
	Died					Orders A and B.	Rheumatism			
	Remaining 31st December						All Venereal diseases.			
	Total						Other diseases of Orders A and B.			
	Average daily No. of sick					Class II.	Diseases of the eye			
							„ Respiratory system.			
							Dysentery			
						Local Diseases.	Diarrhoea			
							All other diseases of the Digestive system.			
OUT-PATIENTS.	Ratio per cent. to treated of. { Cured						Diseases of the Cutaneous system.			
	Relieved						All other local diseases.			
	Otherwise					Class III.				
	Deaths					Class IV.				
	Average stay in hospital of each patient during the year.					Class V. Injuries.	General			
							Local			
							Total			
	Remained 1st January	81	28	54	163		Fever	2,086	16'11	
	New cases attended in year	5,759	2,491	4,528	12,788	General Diseases.	Cholera	1	00'00	
	Total treated	5,850	2,519	4,532	12,951	Class I.	Small-pox	...	...
	Cured or relieved	4,981	2,108	3,822	10,911	Orders A and B.	Rheumatism	499	3'39	
	Absented or unknown	771	373	678	1,822		All Venereal diseases.	204	1'58	
	Known to have died	23	4	8	35		Other diseases of Orders A and B.	214	1'65	
	Remaining 31st December	75	34	74	183		Diseases of the eye	2,115	16'33	
	Total	5,850	2,519	4,532	12,951	Class II.	„ Respiratory system.	717	5'54	
	Daily average attendance.	65'01	58'52	32'88	156'39		Dysentery	2'13	1'65	
						Local Diseases.	Diarrhoea	334	2'58	
							All other diseases of the Digestive system.	2,526	19'50	
							Diseases of the Cutaneous system.	1,875	14'48	
							All other local diseases.	1,786	13'79	
	Ratio per cent. to treated of. { Cured and relieved				84'24	Class III.		20	00'15	
	Absented or unknown				00'27	Class IV.		8	00'06	
	Known to have died				14'08					
	Average number of days each patient attended for treatment during the year.					Class V. Injuries.	General	71	00'55	
							Local	342	2'64	
							Total	12,951	100'00	

Number of Operations { Major 11
 Minor 995
 „ of Cases Vaccinated by Dispensary Establishment 1,125
 Ratio per cent. of successful Cases to total Vaccinated 83'02

1884.

Dispensary at Dhar in the Malwa District.

		Male.	Fem.	Chn.	Total.				Total treated.	Ratio per cent. to total treated of.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to treated of.
HOUSE PATIENTS.	Remained 1st January	...	...	...	...		
	Admitted during year	95	13	1	199						
	Total treated	95	13	1	109						
	Discharged	Cured	80	11	1	92	General Diseases.	Fever	13	11.93	00.91
		Relieved	2	...	...	2	Class I.	Cholera	...	...	...
		Otherwise	1	...	...	1		Small-pox	...	...	...
	Died						Orders A and B.	Rheumatism	2	1.83	...
								All Venereal diseases	...	...	...
	Remaining 31st December	4	1	...	5			Other diseases of Orders A and B	5	4.58	...
	Total	95	13	1	109	Class II.		Diseases of the eye	...	...	...
	Average daily No. of sick	3.05	00.35	00.5	3.45			„ Respiratory system.	6	5.51	...
								Dysentery	4	3.66	00.91
	Ratio per cent. to treated of.	Cured			84.40	Local Diseases.		Diarrhoea	6	5.51	2.75
		Relieved			1.83			All other diseases of the Digestive system.	11	10.09	1.83
		Otherwise			00.91			Diseases of the Cutaneous system.	6	5.51	...
OUT-PATIENTS.	Deaths				8.25	Class III.		All other local diseases.	36	33.03	...
	Average stay in hospital of each patient during the year.				12.51	Class IV.			5	4.59	1.83
						Class V.			...	...	...
						Injuries.			1	00.92	...
								General	14	12.84	...
								Local			
								Total	109	100.00	...
	Remained 1st January	128	24	62	214						
	New cases attended in year	4,172	1,358	2,574	8,104	General Diseases.		Fever	1,858	22.34	
	Total treated	4,300	1,382	2,636	8,318	Class I.		Cholera	...	...
	Cured or relieved	3,577	1,136	2,225	6,938			Small-pox	...	...
	Absented or unknown	632	211	334	1,177	Orders A and B.		Rheumatism	327	3.93	
	Known to have died	2	...	1	3			All Venereal diseases	112	1.35	
	Remaining 31st December	89	35	76	200			Other diseases of Orders A and B.	170	2.04	
	Total	4,300	1,382	2,636	8,318	Class II.		Diseases of the eye	655	7.87	
	Daily average attendance	45.34	12.18	18.97	76.49			„ Respiratory system.	690	8.29	
								Dysentery	358	4.31	
	Ratio per cent. to treated of.	Cured and relieved.			83.40	Local Diseases.		Diarrhoea	304	3.65	
		Absented or unknown			14.15			All other diseases of the Digestive system	1,901	22.86	
		Known to have died			00.36			Diseases of the Cutaneous system.	798	9.59	
	Average number of days each patient attended for treatment during the year.				3.44	Class III.		All other local diseases.	940	11.30	
						Class IV.			43	00.52	
						Class V.			8	00.10	
						Injuries.		General	9	00.11	
								Local	145	1.75	
								Total	8,318	100.00	

Number of Operations { Major 16
 Minor 544
 „ of Cases Vaccinated by Dispensary Establishment 490
 Ratio per cent. of successful Cases to total Vaccinated 89.79

1884.

Dispensary at Dewas in the Malwa District.

	Male.	Fem.	Chn.	Total.			Total treated.	Ratio per cent. to total treated of.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to treated of.
HOUSE PATIENTS.	Remained 1st January								
	Admitted during year								
	Total treated								
	Discharged {				General Diseases.	Fever			
						Cholera			
						Small-pox			
					Class I.	Rheumatism			
	Died				Orders A and B.	All Venereal diseases			
						Other diseases of Orders A and B.			
	Remaining 31st December					Diseases of the eye			
	Total					„ Respiratory system.			
	Average daily No. of sick				Class II.	Dysentery			
						Diarrhoea			
	Ratio per cent. to treated of. {				Local Diseases.	All other diseases of the Digestive system.			
						Diseases of the Cutaneous system.			
						All other local diseases.			
					Class III.				
					Class IV.				
	Average stay in hospital of each patient during the year.				Class VI. Injuries.	General			
						Local			
						Total			
OUT-PATIENTS.	Remained 1st January	48	15	29	92				
	New cases attended in year	4,852	1,513	2,373	8,738	General Diseases.	Fever	1,882	21.31
							Cholera	1	00.01
	Total treated	4,900	1,523	2,402	8,830	Class I.	Small-pox	...	...
							Rheumatism	48	00.54
	Cured or relieved	2,859	850	1,332	5,041	Orders A and B.	All Venereal diseases	97	1.10
	Absented or unknown	1,961	643	1,037	3,641		Other diseases of orders A and B.	45	00.51
	Known to have died	...	...	...	...		Diseases of the eye	522	5.91
	Remaining 31st December	80	35	33	148		„ Respiratory system.	510	5.78
						Class II.	Dysentery	121	1.37
	Total	4,900	1,523	2,402	8,830		Diarrhoea	267	3.03
	Daily average attendance	32.81	10.48	15.28	58.57	Local Diseases.	All other diseases of the Digestive system.	1,075	12.18
							Diseases of the Cutaneous system.	2,243	25.40
	Ratio per cent. to treated of. {						All other local diseases.	1,593	18.04
						Class III.		121	1.37
						Class IV.		5	00.06
	Average number of days each patient attended for treatment during the year.					Class V. Injuries.	General	38	00.43
							Local	263	2.96
							Total	8,830	100.00

Number of Operations { Major 8
 Minor 341
 „ of Cases Vaccinated by Dispensary Establishment 1,087
 Ratio per cent. of successful Cases to total Vaccinated 75.43

1884.

Dispensary at Agar in the Malwa District.

		Male.	Fem.	Chn.	Total.			Total treated.	Ratio per cent. to total treated of.	Ratio per cent. to total treated of.
HOUSE PATIENTS.	Remained 1st January .	2	1	...	3					
	Admitted during year .	91	22	8	121					
	Total treated .	93	23	8	124					
	Discharged. { Cured .	55	15	6	76	General Diseases.	Fever . . .	3	2.42	
	{ Relieved .	...	...	...	...		Cholera . . .	1	00.81	100
	{ Otherwise .	26	6	2	34		Small-pox . . .	...	...
							Rheumatism . . .	2	1.61	
							All venereal diseases.	5	4.03	
	Died	11	1	...	12	Orders A and B.	Other diseases of Orders A and B.	13	10.48	1
	Remaining 31st December	1	1	...	2		Diseases of the eye	2	1.61	
	Total .	93	23	8	124		„ Respiratory system.	3	2.42	
	Average daily No. of sick	3.93	1.06	00.65	5.64	Class II.	Dysentery . . .	2	1.61	10
						Local Diseases.	Diarrhoea . . .	9	7.26	4
	Ratio per cent. to treated of. { Cured				61.45		All other diseases of the Digestive system.	18	14.52	
	{ Relieved . . . . .				...		Diseases of the Cutaneous system.	13	10.48	
	{ Otherwise				27.41		All other local diseases.	30	24.20	
	Deaths				1.61	Class III.		2	1.16	5
	Average stay in hospital of each patient during the year.					Class IV. . . . .		...	00.00	
						Class V. Injuries.	{ General . . . . .	...	00.00	
							{ Local	21	16.94	
							Total . . . . .	...	...

OUT-PATIENTS.	Remained 1st January .	27	8	11	46					
	New cases attended in year.	2,045	681	1,521	4,247					
	Total treated .	2,072	689	1,532	4,293					
	Cured or relieved .	1,996	670	1,520	4,186	General Diseases.	Fever	749	17.45	
	Absented or unknown .	42	11	4	57		Cholera	12	00.28	
	Known to have died .	5	1	2	8		Small-pox . . . . .	...	...
	Remaining 31st December	29	7	6	42		Rheumatism	104	2.42	
	Total .	2,072	689	1,532	4,293		All Venereal diseases.	54	1.26	
	Daily average attendance	31.11	11.31	16.11	58.53	Orders A and B.	Other diseases of Orders A & B.	74	1.72	
							Diseases of the eye	1,351	31.47	
	Ratio per cent. to treated of. { Cured and relieved				97.50	Local Diseases.	„ Respiratory system.	174	4.06	
	{ Absented or unknown				1.32		Dysentery	66	1.54	
	{ Known to have died				00.18	Class II.	Diarrhoea	140	3.26	
	Average number of days each patient attended for treatment during the year.					Class III.	All other diseases of the Digestive system.	433	10.09	
							Diseases of the Cutaneous system.	578	13.46	
						Class IV.	All other local diseases.	386	8.99	
								12	00.28	
						Class V. Injuries.	{ General	10	00.23	
							{ Local	149	3.45	
							Total	4,293	100.00	

Number of Operations { Major 12
 „ of Cases Vaccinated by Dispensary Establishment 704
 Ratio per cent. of successful Cases to total Vaccinated 95.81

1884.

Dispensary at Sillana in the Malwa District.

		Mals.	Fsm.	Ohn.	Total.			Total treated.	Ratio per cent. to total treated of.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to treated of.
HOUSE PATIENTS.	Remained 1st January .									
	Admitted during year .									
	Total treated . .					General Diseases.	Fever			
	Discharged {	Cured . .	Relieved . .	Otherwise . .		Class I. Orders A and B.	Cholera			
							Small-pox			
							Rheumatism			
	Died						All Venereal diseases .			
							Other diseases of Orders A and B.			
							Diseases of the eye .			
	Remaining 31st December						„ Respiratory system .			
	Total					Class II. Local Diseases.	Dysentery			
	Average daily No. of sick						Diarrhoea			
	Ratio per cent. to treated of.	Cured					All other diseases of the Digestive system			
		Relieved					Diseases of the Cutaneous system .			
		Otherwise				Class III.	All other local diseases			
		Deaths				Class IV.				
	Average stay in hospital of each patient during the year					Class V. Injuries. {	General			
							Local			
							Total			

OUT-PATIENTS.	Remained 1st January .	51	21	32	104		Fever	719	22.51
	New cases attended in year .	1,970	445	676	3,091	General Diseases.	Cholera . . . . .	...	...
	Total treated	2,021	466	708	3,195	Class I. Orders A and B.	Small-pox . . . . .	...	...
	Cured or relieved	1,821	426	646	2,893		Rheumatism	126	3.94
	Absented or unknown . .	152	32	47	231		All Venereal diseases .	53	1.66
	Known to have died . . .	3	1	2	6		Other diseases of Orders A & B . .	77	2.41
	Remaining 31st December .	45	7	13	65	Class II. Local Diseases.	Diseases of the eye	146	4.56
	Total	2,021	466	708	3,195		„ Respiratory system	340	10.64
	Daily average attendance .	17.0	4.78	4.55	26.33		Dysentery	73	2.29
	Ratio per cent. to treated of.	Cured and relieved			90.54		Diarrhoea	33	1.03
		Absented or unknown . . .			7.23	Class III.	All other diseases of the Digestive system	536	16.78
		Known to have died			00.18	Class IV.	Diseases of the Cutaneous system . .	549	17.18
		Average number of days each patient attended for treatment during the year . . . . .			...	Class V. Injuries. {	All other local diseases	451	14.12
							General	14	00.44
							Local	56	1.75
							Total	3,195	100.00

Number of Operations	{Major
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1884.

Summary of the working of the Charitable Dispensaries in the Malwa District.

	Male.	Fem.	Chn.	Total.			Total treated.	Ratio per cent. to total treated of.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to treated of.
Remained 1st January .	121	21	5	147					
Admitted during year .	2,125	415	162	2,702					
Total treated .	2,246	436	167	2,849					
Discharged { Cured .	1,258	209	91	1,558	General Dis- eases. Class I. Orders A and B.	Fever	302	10.60	4.63
Relieved .	293	56	24	378		Cholera	1	00.03	100.00
Otherwise .	409	113	34	556		Small-pox . . . .	...	...	...
						Rheumatism	82	2.88	1.21
						All Venereal diseases .	152	5.34	1.97
Died	198	27	6	231	Local Dis- eases. Class II.	Other diseases of Orders A and B.	252	8.85	5.55
Remaining 31st December	83	31	12	126		Diseases of the eye . .	316	11.09	...
Total .	2,246	436	167	2,849		„ Respiratory system.	160	5.62	20.00
Average daily No. of sick	...	...	...	...		Dysentery	44	1.54	20.45
						Diarrhoea	272	9.55	33.45
Ratio per cent. to treated of. { Cured				54.68	Class III.	All other diseases of the Digestive system.	249	8.74	5.22
Relieved				13.26		Diseases of the Cutaneous system.	167	5.86	1.19
Otherwise				19.51		All other local diseases.	596	20.92	5.03
Deaths				8.10					
Average stay in hospital of each patient during the year.				...					
					Class IV.		48	1.68	12.50
							2	00.07	50.00
					Class V. In- juries.	General	15	00.53	20.00
						Local	191	6.70	5.75
						Total	2,849	100.00	...

Remained 1st January .	914	278	469	1,661	General Dis- eases. Class I. Orders A and B.	Fever	19,875	20.46	
New cases attended in year	49,639	18,063	27,807	95,509		Cholera	18	00.02	
Total treated .	50,553	18,341	28,276	97,170		Small-pox . . . .	...	...
Cured or relieved .	33,761	12,607	20,550	66,918		Rheumatism	2,801	2.88	
Absented or unknown	15,767	5,395	7,253	28,415		All Venereal diseases .	1,722	1.77	
Known to have died .	46	12	25	83	Local Dis- eases. Class II.	Other diseases of Orders A and B.	2,102	2.16	
Remaining 31st December	979	327	443	1,754		Diseases of the eye . .	10,520	10.83	
Total .	50,553	18,341	28,276	97,170		„ Respiratory system.	5,266	5.42	
Daily average attendance	...	...	...	...		Dysentery	1,799	1.85	
						Diarrhoea	2,410	2.48	
Ratio per cent. to treated of. { Cured and relieved				68.86	Class III.	All other diseases of the Digestive system.	15,074	15.51	
Absented or unknown				29.24		Diseases of the Cutaneous system.	16,842	17.33	
Known to have died				00.08		All other local diseases	15,265	15.71	
Average number of days each patient attended of treatment during the year.				...					
					Class IV.		609	00.63	
							70	00.07	
					Class V. In- juries.	General	322	00.33	
						Local	2,475	2.55	
						Total	97,170	100.00	

Number of Operations { Major 610
 „ of Cases Vaccinated by Dispensary Establishment 6,444
 Ratio per cent. of successful Cases to total Vaccinated 5,754
 87.36

List of Major Surgical Operations performed on the Eye at the Indore Charitable Hospital during the year 1884.

Operations and Results.	Number of Operations.	Good Vision.	Moderate Vision.	Little or no Vision.	Closed pupil and otherwise.	Lost.	Remain- ing.
Artificial pupil . . .	69	41	10	9	7	1	1
Solution of lens . . .	4	...	2	2	...	...	...
Extraction of lens . . .	99	71	11	5	7	3	2
„ of opaque capsule . . .	5	3	...	1	1	...	...
Onyx . . .	2	...	1	...	...	1	...
TOTAL . . .	179	115	24	17	15	5	3

Operations and Results.	Number of Operations.	Cured or relieved.	Otherwise or absented.	Deaths.	Remain- ing.
Brought forward . . .	179	...	...	...	...
Iridectomy for Glaucoma . . .	15	14	...	...	1
„ for Iritis . . .	11	10	1	...	...
„ preliminary . . .	10	10	...	...	...
Extraction of foreign bodies from cornea . . .	11	11	...	...	...
Puncture of the globe . . .	7	5	2	...	...
Staphyloma . . .	2	1	1	...	...
Excision of eyeball . . .	6	6	...	...	...
TOTAL . . .	241	57	4	...	1

List of Major Surgical Operations performed in the Indore Charitable Hospital during the year 1884.

Major Operations.	Number of Operations.	Cured or relieved.	Otherwise or absented.	Deaths.	Remain- ing.
<i>Operations on Joints.</i>					
Reduction of dislocations . . .	1	1	...	...	...
Incision of joints . . .	3	3	...	...	...
Puncture of joints . . .	13	10	...	...	3
Extension of stiff joints . . .	10	9	1	...	...
<i>Operations on Bones.</i>					
Excision of bones . . .	13	12	1	...	...
<i>Amputations.</i>					
Amputation of arm . . .	4	4	...	...	...
„ of forearm . . .	2	1	...	1	...
„ of thigh . . .	3	2	...	...	1
„ of leg . . .	3	1	...	1	1
„ of foots choparts . . .	1	1	...	...	...
„ of foot . . .	2	2	...	...	...
„ of fingers and toes . . .	4	4	...	...	...
„ of penis . . .	6	6	...	...	...

List of Major Surgical Operations performed in the Indore Charitable Hospital during the year 1884—continued.

Major Operations.	Number of Operations.	Cured or relieved.	Otherwise or absented.	Deaths.	Remain- ing.
<i>Operations for Tumours.</i>					
Non-malignant tumours	18	15	1	...	...
Malignant tumours	14	11	...	1	2
<i>Removal of Foreign Bodies.</i>					
Removal of foreign bodies from beneath the superficial structures	12	10	...	...	2
<i>Removal of calculi.</i>					
Lithotomy	4	3	...	1	...
Lithotripsy (at one sitting)	32	30	...	2	...
<i>Incisions.</i>					
Urethral calculus when behind the scrotum	2	2	...	...	...
Strangulated hernia (radical cure) . .	3	3	...	...	...
Tracheotomy	3	2	...	1	...
Tenotomy	1	1	...	...	...
Calotomy	1	...	...	1	...
Large abscesses	71	66	2	1	2
For cicatrices	4	4	...	...	...
Recto vesical fistula . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Harelip	6	6	...	...	...
Cheiloplasty	1	1	...	...	...
Stretching of the nerves	1	...	1	...	...
Rhinoplasty (new nose)	5	2	...	...	3
Castration	2	2	...	...	...
<i>Obstetric operations.</i>					
Cranectomy delivery	2	2	...	...	...
Forceps "	3	3	...	...	...
Turning "	2	2	...	...	...
<i>Operations not classified.</i>					
Paracentesis abdominis	6	4	1	1	...
Internal piles	14	12	1	...	1
Hydrocele of neck	1	...	1	...	...
Large polypus	1	1	...	...	...
TOTAL	272	238	9	10	15
TOTAL OF EYE OPERATIONS	241	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	513	...	...	...	...

D. F. KEEGAN, M.D., *Surgeon-Major,*
Residency Surgeon, Indore, and Civil Administrative
Medical Officer for Central India.

SECTION IV.

The number of days the Agent to the Governor-General was on tour :—

95 days.

APPENDICES.

CONTENTS OF APPENDIX A

	Parns.	Pages.
I.—Introductory Remarks	1 to 8	99
II.—Civil Justice	9 to 16	99 & 100
III.—Criminal Justice	17 to 22	100 & 101
IV.—Education	23	102
V.—Municipality	24 to 31	103
VI.—Medical Department	32 to 39	103
VII.—Jails	40 to 42	104
VIII.—Press	43 & 44	104
IX.—Abkari	45 & 46	105
X.—Postal Department	47	105
XI.—Cotton Mills	48 & 49	105
XII.—Stamp Department	50	105
XIII.—Registration Department	51	105
XIV.—Engineering Department	52	105
XV.—Survey and Settlement	53	106
XVI.—Police	54	106
XVII.—Season and Agriculture	55 & 56	106
XVIII.—Prices Current Statement	57	106
XIX.—Khasgi	58 & 59	107
XX.—Revenue	60 & 61	107 & 108

APPENDIX A.

Memorandum on the Administration of the Indore State for the Fusli Year 1294.

I.—Introductory Remarks.

1. This memorandum is for the Fusli year 1294, commencing from the 6th June 1884 and ending with the 5th June 1885.

2. In August 1884, His Highness the Maharaja went to Burwai, and, after a short halt there, proceeded on a pilgrimage to Nasik and Trimbak. His Highness was accompanied by His Highness the second Prince, Yeshwant Rao Holkar.

3. In November 1884, Surnobut Khooman Singhji, C.S.I., resigned his post as Minister to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, and Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji was appointed to succeed him. He assumed charge of the Ministership on the 24th November last.

4. In December 1884, His Highness the Maharaja went to Bombay to bid farewell to the departing Viceroy, His Excellency Lord Ripon. During his short stay there, His Highness the Maharaja and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay exchanged visits. His Highness contributed Rs10,000 to the Ripon Memorial Fund.

5. In January 1885, Lord Randolph Churchill met His Highness the Maharaja at the Burwai Station and visited Indore. An entertainment was given to His Lordship by His Highness the Maharaja.

In March last His Highness the Maharaja went to Allahabad to pay a visit to His Excellency Lord Dufferin.

7. General Sakharam Martand was deputed to Rawulpindi to be present at the durbar which took place there in honour of the visit of the Amir of Kabul to India.

8. In the latter half of the year His Highness the Maharaja did not enjoy good health.

II.—Civil Justice.

9. The year 1294 commenced with a balance of 1,407 pending original suits, made up of 491 in the Indore Zilla, 272 in the Rampoor Zilla, and 644 in the Nimar-Nimawar Zilla.

10. The number of original suits filed in the year was 6,762, the value of these suits amounting to Rs11,65,117-11-10. Of these, 3,754 were filed in the Indore Zilla, 724 in the Rampoor Zilla, 2,284 in the Nimar-Nimawar Zilla; 33 cases were transferred from the Courts in which they were filed to other Courts for disposal.

11. Thus there were 8,202 cases for disposal. Of these, 3,445 cases were disposed of in the Indore Zilla, 693 in the Rampoor Zilla, and 2,253 in the Nimar-Nimawar Zilla. The total number of cases disposed of was 6,391, leaving a balance of 1,811.

12. The cases filed in the year may be thus classified according to their subject-matter :—

2,092	on written bonds.
1,436	on oral promise.
2,941	on accounts stated.
37	on mortgage bonds.
8	on deeds of sale.
132	for easements, trespass, &c.
12	for partitions.
3	for wattans.
27	for specific relief.
74	on other claims.

13. They may be again thus classified according to value :—

				Cases.
Below Rupees	5			1,146
Above Rupees	5	and below Rupees	10	1,373
Ditto	10	ditto	20	1,808
Ditto	20	ditto	50	1,307
Ditto	50	ditto	200	898
Ditto	200	ditto	1,000	194
Ditto	1,000	ditto	2,000	13
Ditto	2,000	ditto	5,000	15
Ditto	5,000	ditto	10,000	5
Ditto	10,000			3

14. There were 72 appeal cases pending before the several Zilla Courts at the commencement of the Fusli year 1294; 127 appeal cases were filed in the year. Thus the total number of appeals for disposal was 199; 22 appeals were disposed of by the Zilla Judge, Indore, 41 by the Zilla Judge, Rampoor, and 37 by the Zilla Judge, Nimar-Nimawar. The total number of appeals disposed of was 100; 99 appeal cases remained in balance at the close of the year.

15. There were 73 civil appeals pending before the Sudder Court at the commencement of the year; 151 appeal cases were filed during the year; 6 appeal cases were transferred to the Sudder Court from other Courts. The total number of appeal cases for disposal in the Indore Court was thus 230. Of these 111 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 119 at the end of the year.

16. There were in the year 5,357 applications for execution of decrees, inclusive of 1,894 applications pending at the close of the year. Of these, 3,367 applications were disposed of in the following modes :—

1,058 by cash payment in Court.
 510 by compromise.
 450 by granting instalments.
 108 by the delivery of specific property.
 29 by imprisonment.
 819 were struck off the file.
 393 were otherwise executed.

III.—Criminal Justice.

17. There were 12,601 criminal cases for trial this year, inclusive of 1,121 cases which remained pending at the close of the last year. The number of cases tried and decided was 11,356, and the balance left at the close of the year was 1,245.

18. Three hundred and forty-three cases were committed to the Sessions Courts for trial in the year. Of these 118 were committed to the Indore Zilla Court, 59 to the Rampoor Zilla Court, and 176 to the Nimar-Nimawar Zilla Courts; 8 and 26 cases remained undecided in the Rampoor and Nimar-Nimawar Courts respectively at the close of the year.

19. There were 241 criminal appeals in the Zilla Courts, of which 178 were disposed of. The balance at the end of the year was 63.

20. In the Sudder Court there were 3 sessions cases and 46 criminal appeals on the file for disposal. Of these 32 were disposed of. In 14 cases the original decisions were confirmed, in 9 modified, in 4 reversed, 2 were sent back for re-trial, &c.

21. The following statement shows the nature and number of crimes during Fusli year 1294 :—

1. OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY—	No.
(1) Riots	9
(2) Other offences	240
2. OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS	10
3. OFFENCES AGAINST THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS	274
4. OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—	
(1) Giving false evidence	12
(2) Other offences	49
5. OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS	41
6. OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY, AND MORALS	163

7. OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—

(1) Hurt	1,548
(2) Grievous Hurt	36
(3) Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder	8
(4) Murder	13
(5) Causing Miscarriage	20
(6) Kidnapping and Abduction	33
(7) Rape	21
(8) Other offences	3,196

8. OFFENCES AFFECTING PROPERTY—

(1) Theft and Criminal Receipt of stolen Property	1,736
(2) Robbery	43
(3) Dacoity	14
(4) Criminal Breach of Trust	84
(5) Receiving stolen Property	45
(6) Cheating	149
(7) Mischief	270
(8) House-breaking	54
(9) Other offences	253

9. OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS—

(1) Forgery	10
(2) Other offences	10

10. OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE—

(1) Adultery	100
(2) Enticing away married Woman	91
(3) Other offences	282

11. DEFAMATION 146

12. MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES 1,521

TOTAL 10,486

22. The following statement shows the number of persons convicted and the sentences passed upon them:—

	No.
Hanged	1
Imprisoned for life	2
Ditto for a period not exceeding 14 years	1
Ditto ditto ditto 7 „	11
Ditto ditto ditto 3 „	25
Ditto ditto ditto 1 year	79
Ditto ditto ditto 6 months	95
Ditto ditto ditto 3 „	124
Ditto ditto ditto 1 month	755
Sentenced to imprisonment only	71
Ditto to fine only	5,132
Ditto to whipping	32
Ditto to imprisonment and fine	904
Ditto ditto and whipping	4
Ditto to fine and whipping	53
Ditto to imprisonment, fine, and whipping	113
Security for good behaviour	19
Recognizance for keeping the peace	44
Fined above R1,000	8
Fined in a sum not exceeding R1,000	5
Ditto ditto R500	47
Ditto ditto R100	79
Ditto ditto R50	163
Ditto ditto R25	469
Ditto ditto R10	500
Ditto ditto R5	4,926

IV.—Education:

23. The following extracts from the report submitted by the Superintendent of State Education will show the working of the Educational Department in the year under review :—

Tabular Statement of expenditure for the year under report.

No.	On what account.	Government Funds.			Popular Contribution.			Total.		
		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
1	Direction and subsidiary charges	3,556	8	0	...			3,556	8	0
2	Inspection and " "	2,964	0	0	...			2,964	0	0
3	Instruction and " "	33,804	9	3	1,470	4	0	35,274	13	4
4	Rewards and prizes	1,060	0	0	...			1,060	0	0
	GRAND TOTAL	41,385	1	3	1,470	4	0	42,855	5	3

The Indore English School.

Five students were sent up to the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University. Of these, three passed the Examination. M. G. Ketkar, one of the successful students, scored the highest number of marks amongst the students who passed the said Examination from the Malwa Schools. The number of pupils on the school roll-call during the year was 344.

The number of female schools in the year continued to be three.

The grant-in-aid system prevailing in the School Department gave good incentive to private enterprise in the City of Indore.

Statement shewing the amount of stipends paid to scholars.

Schools.										Amount.
										R a. p.
Indore English School										30 0 0
„ Sanskrit „										17 0 0
„ Persian „										11 0 0
„ Normal „										30 0 0
„ Medical „										50 0 0
Paupers (59 in number)										123 2 0
TOTAL										261 2 0

Statement of Scholarship-holders studying at different Colleges and of the monthly stipends paid to them.

Scholar's name.	Institution.	Amount.
Aaizezur Rahiman	Allahabad Arts College	R 12
Viswa Nath Ram Chunder	Deccan College	12
Bal Krishna Rama Kant	„ „	9
Wasudeo Kesheo Kunte	Poona Science College	12
Vithul Vishun Chitale	„ „ „	15
Babajee Kashinath	Elphinstone College	12
Narayan Ram Chandra	Dr. Wilson's College	12
Sheoram Sadasheo	Jubbulpur College	9
TOTAL		93

V.—Municipality.

24. The ways and means of the Municipality are shewn below :—

Receipts.

	R	a.	p.
Balance of the last year		0	7 3
Trade tax	14,220	14	9
House tax	5,325	0	0
Drainage Contribution	1,288	5	6
Sircar Contribution	6,000	0	0
Miscellaneous Contribution	13,502	15	6
TOTAL	40,337	11	0

Charges.

	R	a.	p.
Establishment	3,985	12	3
Fire-engines	2,810	2	0
Lighting	3,073	11	9
Construction of drains	2,344	4	3
Repairs of roads	10,864	12	3
Compensation for property taken up	115	5	6
Refund to the Treasury as Interest, &c.	691	9	6
Conservancy carts	10,046	11	6
Additional accommodation for the Municipal Stores	1,638	0	6
Miscellaneous	4,765	7	0
TOTAL	40,335	12	6

25. There was thus a balance of Rs1-14-6 at the end of the year.

26. Two thousand six hundred and thirty two road-side trees were taken care of during the year. Of these trees, 1,846 are still young and 786 are full-grown.

27. Old drains measuring 4,252 feet were repaired and 900 feet of new drains were constructed in the year.

28. Forty-five thousand six hundred and seventy feet of metalled roads were repaired in the year under review.

29. The number of lamps used for street-lighting in the city was 253.

30. By the timely relief afforded by the fire-engines, the few cases of fire that occurred in the city were not productive of much loss.

31. The Sinbastha fair attracted large crowds of pilgrims to the shrine at Ujjain, and on their way to Indore. These pilgrims were the means of spreading cholera in the city of Indore and in some of the villages in its vicinity. But owing to the steps promptly taken by the Municipality, the fell disease was checked in its growth. The deaths from cholera in the city were 261. There were also 612 deaths from fever, 26 from small-pox, and 1,050 from other causes.

VI.—Medical Department.

32. *Vaccination.*—The number of vaccination cases during the year was 3,879, of which 3,213 were successfully treated. The percentage of successful vaccination cases was 83.

33. *Foundling and Orphan Asylum.*—Six orphan children were being taken care of by the State Midwife during the year under review. Sunderabai, the State Midwife, attended in 60 delivery cases, of which 55 were successfully treated by her.

34. *Malhargunj Dispensary.*—This institution is daily becoming more and more popular under the able management of Mr. Govind Rao Chasker. The number of patients treated during the year was 10,887. Monthly average number of new applicants in this Dispensary was about 1,000.

35. *Rampura Dispensary.*—The number of patients treated during the year was 1,721.

36. *Maheshwur Dispensary.*—The number of patients treated during the year was 4,268.

37. *Khurgone Dispensary.*—The number of patients treated during the year was 1,933.

38. *Kanode Dispensary.*—The number of patients treated during the year was 1,368.

39. *Sanitation of the city.*—During the three quarters of the year the general health of the city was good. There was a slight outbreak of cholera towards the close of the year, but it was stamped out before it assumed any virulent type by the adoption of timely precautionary measures.

VII.—Jails.

40. (1) *The Indore Central Jail*.—

(1) *Convicted prisoners*.—The balance on the 5th of June 1884 was 319, consisting of 276 males and 43 females. The number received during the year was 435, composed of 388 males and 47 females; 1 was received from some other jail. Thus the total number amounted to 755, consisting of 665 males and 90 females. Of these, 3 were transferred to other jails, 31 released on appeal, 260 released on expiry of sentence, 163 released on payment of fine, 1 released on account of illness, 7 released on account of good conduct, 2 executed, and 4 died. The balance left at the close of the year was 250 males and 36 females, making up a total of 286 persons. The daily average strength of prisoners was 297.

(2) *Prisoners under trial*.—The balance of the last year was 43 males and 4 females, making up a total of 47. The number received during the year was 556, consisting of 474 males and 82 females. Thus the total number amounted to 603, consisting of 517 males and 86 females. Of these, 375 were discharged during the year, 34 transferred to other jails, 1 escaped, 1 died, and 166 convicted and sentenced. The balance left at the close of the year was 24 males and 2 females, making up a total of 26.

The death-rate amongst prisoners was 2·52 per cent. and the daily average sick 12·89.

41. (2) *Mundlesur jail*.—

(1) *Convicted prisoners*.—The balance on the 5th June 1884 was 160, consisting of 153 males and 7 females. The number admitted into the jail during the year was 56, composed of 49 males and 7 females. Thus the total number of prisoners was 216. Of these, 4 were transferred to other jails, 1 was released on appeal, 54 were released on expiry of sentence, 2 were released on payment of fine, 1 released on bail, and 8 died. The number remaining at the close of the year was 146. The daily average strength of the prisoners was 148.

(2) *Prisoners under trial*.—The number of persons remaining on the roll on the 5th June 1884 was 4. The number received during the year was 72. Thus the total number was 76, composed of 72 males and 4 females. Of these, 17 were released, 21 transferred to other jails, 21 convicted and sentenced and 1 escaped. The balance at the end of the year was 16, consisting of 14 males and 2 females. The daily average strength of the prisoners was 12·77.

The daily average sick was 15·51, and the death-rate 2·94.

42. (3) *Rampura Jail*.—

(1) *Convicted prisoners*.—The number of prisoners remaining on the roll on the 5th June 1884 was 52, consisting of 49 males and 3 females. The number received during the year was 18, composed of 16 males and 2 females; 52 were received from other jails. Thus the total number amounted to 122, consisting of 110 males and 12 females. Of these, 47 were released on expiry of sentence and 12 were discharged on payment of fine. The balance left at the close of the year was 63. The daily average strength of the prisoners was 60.

(2) *Prisoners under trial*.—The balance remaining on the 5th of June consisted of 14 males and 1 female, making up a total of 15 persons. The number received during the year was 38, composed of 30 males and 8 females. Thus the total number was 53. Of these, 16 were released, 22 convicted and sentenced, and 13 transferred to other jails. The balance left at the close of the year was 2, consisting of one male and one female. The average daily strength of prisoners was 5.

The number of the daily average sick was 10.

VIII.—Press Department.

43. This department executed 229 jobs in the year under review. Of these, 205 pertained to the State, inclusive of the issues of the Sircar Gazette, and 24 were private.

44. The receipts and charges of this department are approximately as follows :—

Receipts.

	₹
Value of printing work for Government	4,250
Ditto of private persons	115
Charges for private notices inserted in the Gazette	138
Subscription for the Gazette	61
Miscellaneous receipts	739
Estimated value of binding work	394

Charges.

Establishment	R
Contingences	3,730
Refund to the Treasury on account of interest, &c.	850
	673
TOTAL	5,253

IX.—Abkari.

45. The amounts realised on account of the Abkari farms for the Indore and the Mhow Circles for the Fusli year 1294 were R91,601 and R1,01,600 respectively. There was no change in the system of farming the Abkari revenue.

46. The Durbar and the British shares in the Abkari revenue for the year under review were as follows :—

	Durbar Share.			British Share.			TOTAL.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Indore Circle	70,817	3	6	20,783	12	6	91,601	0	0
Mhow Circle	24,063	4	0	77,536	12	0	1,01,600	0	0

X.—Postal Department.

47. This department collected R21,845-0-6, while it cost R8,263-9-6 to the State. Of the income, R13,516-13 represent the value of the service covers numbering 135,715. Compared with the figures for the preceding two years, this department shows a gradual increase in its annual income.

XI.—Cotton Mills.

48. The outturn, &c., of the cotton mills during the year were as follows :—

The stock in hand at the beginning of the year was 78,444 pieces, and the production during the year was 160,612 pieces of cloth, weighing 876,703 lbs. The total of cloth pieces was thus 239,056. Of these, 66,643 pieces were sold during the year, leaving a balance on hand at the end of the year of 17,243 pieces.

The stock of No. 20 yarn at the commencement of the year was 38,931½ lbs., and the produce of the year was 82,177¾ lbs. Thus the total weight of yarn was 121,109 lbs. Out of this, 113,325¾ lbs. of yarn were sold during the year. The balance left at the end of the year was 7,783¼ lbs.

49. In the year under review, the mills produced some new kinds of cloth, such as drill, plain and twill cards, towels, table-napkins, fancy silk-bordered dhotees and sarees, &c.

XII.—Stamp Department.

50. The revenue derived by the sale of stamps during the year was R55,045-15, inclusive of arrears of the preceding Fusli year collected during the year under report.

XIII.—Registration Department.

51. The number of documents received for registration and the amount of the fees realised are shewn below :—

No.	PLACES.	Number of documents.	Amount of fees.		
			R	a.	p.
1	City Indore	310	3,904	7	6
2	Zilla Indore	52	356	3	3
3	Zilla Nimar and Nimawar	67	1,105	13	9
4	Zilla Rampura	67	624	14	3
	TOTAL	496	5,991	6	9

XIV.—Engineering Department.

52. Irrigation works at a cost of R37,478-13-9 were constructed during the year.

Rupees 48,209-11-9 were spent on the construction of roads, in planting new trees on the ghâts to the river at Indore, in building a new school-house, in repairing old temples, &c.

Rupees 2,14,922-13 were expended on building and sundry other works executed under the orders of Their Highnesses the Maharanis and Their Highnesses the Balasahebs.

XIX.—Khasgi.

58. The following statistics shew the Judicial work done by the Khasgi officers during the past official year :—

Nature.	Balance of the last year.	Cases filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance left at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Civil	110	395.	505	405.	100
Criminal	104	1,582.	1,686	1,594	92

59. The demand, collection, and balance of the Khasgi were as follows :—

Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
<i>R</i> <i>a</i> <i>p</i> .	<i>R</i> <i>a</i> <i>p</i> .	<i>R</i> <i>a</i> <i>p</i> .
6,40,592 12 6 .	5,96,213 7 0	44,379 5 6

XX.—Revenue.

60. The demand, collection, and balance of the gross revenues of the State were as follows :—

No.	Sources of Revenue.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
		<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
1	Land	48,01,800	36,72,300	11,29,500
2	Customs	7,20,000	5,04,000	2,16,000
3	Abkari	1,66,600	1,66,600	.....
4	Tributes	1,58,000	1,24,879	33,121
5	Stamps	49,800	46,300	3,500
6	Fines	1,55,600	1,55,600	.....
7	Post Office	7,100	5,300	1,800
8	Interest	10,10,700	10,10,700	.....
9	Mint	3,300	3,300	.....
10	Miscellaneous	4,93,300	4,93,300	.....
	TOTAL	75,66,200	61,82,279	13,83,921

61. The annual comparative statements of receipts and charges are given below :—

Receipts.

No.	Sources.	Fusli 1293.	Fusli 1294.
		<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
1	Land Revenue	47,64,900	48,01,800
2	Customs	7,38,600	7,20,000
3	Abkari	1,41,100	1,66,600
4	Tributes	1,58,000	1,58,000
5	Stamps	49,000	49,800
6	Fines	1,71,200	1,55,600
7	Interest	9,96,600	10,10,700
8	Post Office	7,500	7,100
9	Mint	23,300	3,300
10	Miscellaneous	5,19,000	4,93,300
	TOTAL	75,69,200	75,66,200

Charges.

No.	Items.	Fusli 1203.	Fusli 1294.
		<i>R</i>	<i>[R]</i>
1.	Palace	11,19,800	9,20,700
2	Civil Establishment	9,04,900	8,95,500
3	Religious	51,800	50,800
4	Charitable	66,200	60,300
5	Army and Police	19,57,200	19,60,000
6	Courts	56,400	54,900
7	Jails	27,700	28,100
8	Education	44,300	45,700
9	Post Office	12,900	9,500
10	Survey	67,100	75,400
11	Public Works	8,55,000	2,99,500
12	Hospitals	29,200	36,800
13	Pensions	27,600	27,400
14	Payment of Contingent	1,19,100	1,19,100
15	Remissions	1,99,800	2,04,900
16	Miscellaneous	1,27,300	81,400
17	Interest	1,93,200	4,33,800
18	Irrigation . . . . .	.....	2,34,600
19	Liquidation of the debts of peasants by the Government . . . . .	.....	3,01,400
	TOTAL	58,52,500	58,39,800

DURBAR OFFICE, INDORE;

9th October 1885.

NANA MOROJI,

Minister to H. H. Maharaja Holkar.

APPENDIX B.

No. 178, dated Gwalior Residency, the 12th June 1885.

From—COLONEL P. W. BANNERMAN, Resident, Gwalior,

To—The Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, Indore.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Gwalior Agency for 1884-85.

2. During the year under review the charge of this office was held by the following officers, and I only resumed charge on the 16th December 1884:—

Colonel J. C. Berkeley, from 1st to 11th April 1884.

Colonel A. L. Playfair, from 12th to 28th April 1884.

Colonel W. Tweedie, from 29th April to 17th August 1884.

Colonel J. C. Berkeley, from 18th August to 15th December 1884.

3. *His Highness the Maharaja*.—The health of His Highness, except in the months of May and June 1884, has been fairly good. On the 16th November 1884, His Highness proceeded to Agra to pay a farewell visit to His Excellency the late Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and on the 25th March 1885 he went to Tundla to pay his respects to His Excellency the Viceroy. On this occasion he personally expressed his earnest wish to place himself, army, and the entire resources of his State at the disposal of the Government of India in the event of their services being required.

4. His Highness held a Camp of Exercise at Soosera, about 10 miles from Gwalior, and remained out in camp for a fortnight. The Agent to the Governor-General visited Gwalior on 19th January 1885.

5. The Karbari Sahib Rao Raja Sir Ganpat Rao Kharke, K.C.S.I., made a long tour through the Bajrangarh and Esagarh Districts. His Highness has directed that throughout his territory wherever there are guns the Karbari Sahib shall receive a salute of 11 guns.

6. Colonel Playfair was relieved of his duties as Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, on the 1st January 1885, by Colonel Burlton; and Colonel M. Procter, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, retired from the service on the 21st February 1885.

7. *Weather and crops*.—The rainfall during the year was 32·89, against 19·15 in 1883-84.

8. *Public health*.—The general health of the Morar garrison and community was good, although there was a serious outbreak of cholera in the Lashkar—the Durbar reporting 297 cases, of which 187 proved fatal. There was one fatal case amongst the European troops. Small-pox was also prevalent in the Lashkar, but there were only eight fatal cases amongst the native community of Morar. The sanitary arrangements and condition of the Morar Cantonment are remarkably good.

9. *Distribution of British Troops*.—The following statement shews the number and disposition of the British troops stationed within this Agency.

	CAVALRY.				ARTILLERY.		INFANTRY.			
	EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.		EUROPEAN.		EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.	
	No. of Regiments.	Strength.	No. of Regiments.	Strength.	No. of Batteries.	Strength.	No. of Regiments.	Strength.	No. of Regiments.	Strength.
TROOPS OF THE LINE.										
Morar	1	523	3	422	1	789	2	1,476
Fortress Gwalior	1	127	3 Cos.	339	...	...
Sipri	Det.	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1 & Det.	563	4	549	1 & 3 Cos.	1,128	2	1,476
Central India Horse, Goona	1	500	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	2 & Det.	1,063	4	549	1 & 3 Cos.	1,128	2	1,476

10. *Morar Registration*.—There has been a slight decrease in the business transacted: documents were presented for registration against 71 in 1883-84. The fees realised during the year amounted to R179 against R178 in the previous year.

11. *Morar Police*.—The conduct of the Morar Police is reported favourably on by the Cantonment Magistrate. Out of 87 cases of theft committed in the Cantonment, 75 were detected. The property stolen amounted to R2,345-11-11, of which recovery to the value of R2,058-5-11 was made.

12. *Morar Dispensary*.—In the Morar Charitable Dispensary supported by contributions from the European and native community 11,913 out-door patients were treated during the year. Fifty-four persons received in-door treatment—subsistence and medicine being given gratuitously except well-to-do people who pay the actual cost of the same.

13. *Sindia's Dispensaries*.—The Maharaja's Charitable Dispensary still remains on the same unsuitable site, and, until removed, cannot prove of the benefit which might be reasonably expected from such an institution close to a large city like Gwalior.

The working of the Dispensaries within the Gwalior Territory under this Agency is shewn below:—

Locality.	Admissions.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Vaccinations.	Cost.
UNDER BRITISH SUPERVISION.				R a.
Lashkar Dispensary	3,895	16	41	2,970 14
Goona „	4,605	32	735	2,101 0
Bhilsa „	5,895	11	1,956	783 5
TOTAL	14,395	59	2,732	5,855 5
NOT UNDER BRITISH SUPERVISION.				
Sipri Dispensary	831	5	...	479 13
Jawad „	6,916	37	5	1,500 0
Ncemuch „	1,830	11	...	768 0
TOTAL	9,577	53	5	2,747 13
GRAND TOTAL	23,972	112	2,737	8,603 3

14. *Residency Jail*.—The number of prisoners in the Residency Jail on 1st April was 13, and the number admitted during the year was 118, or a total of 131. Of this number 123 were discharged or transported, leaving 8 in jail on the 31st March 1885. The health and conduct of the prisoners were good. The expenditure for the year was R2,203-11-7.

15. *Extradition*.—The following statement shews the work done under the Extradition Act:—

Number of persons made over by the Durbar to British Civil and Political authorities without application	10
Number made over by Durbar on application	4
Total surrendered by Durbar	14

Number of persons surrendered to Durbar by British Civil and Political authorities without application	5
Number made over to Durbar on application	38
Total	43

16. *Service of Summons*.—Two hundred and twenty-six summonses were received from British Courts. Of these, 138 were duly served. Forty could not be served for various reasons, and in 48 cases replies had not been received at the close of the year. Two summonses were received from the Durbar, of which eight were duly served, eight could not be served, and replies had not been received in the remaining four.

17. *Mail and Bullock Train Robberies*.—No mail or bullock train robberies were reported during the year.

One of the culprits referred to in paragraph 15 of last year's report in connection with the Sipri mail robbery, and who was surrendered by the Dhoulpur State, is reported by

18. *Robberies.*—Five cases of plundering cattle and ordinary robberies were reported to this office. The value of the plundered property is said to have been R1,761-13-0. Of three camels stolen, two have been recovered and made over to the owners. In one case the Durbar has been called on to pay compensation for a box containing certain telegraph stores which was stolen just outside the railway station. In three cases no final reply has been received from the Durbar.

19. *Dakaities.*—Thirty-four cases of dakaiti were reported by the Durbar and other sources during the year as having been committed within the Gwalior territory. In these 827 individuals are said to have been implicated, and property to the value of R70,657-5-6 plundered.

Thirty-one criminals connected with these cases are said to have been arrested and property to the trifling amount of R417-9-6 recovered.

20. The two notorious dakaits, Bankaji and Soniju, were, with the aid of the Subah of Bajrangarh, apprehended; they were made over to the Political Assistant, Goona, who, after making the usual preliminary enquiry, committed them to this Court for trial.

In April 1884, the Jhansi authorities requested the co-operation of the Durbar in endeavours to apprehend certain proclaimed dakaits who had taken up their abode in the vicinity of Jhansi.

In August 1884, the gang was attacked by the Maharaja's troops at Badanpur in Durbar territory, when six of the leading dakaits were killed and three arrested.

21. *Postal Department.*—From a report received from the Postal Department, it appears that 664,969 covers were received and 605,543 despatched during the year. The cash receipts (exclusive of sums paid for remittances by money orders) amounted to R21,458-15-6, and the expenditure to R20,411-3-11.

The sum realised by the sale of ordinary postage stamps was R14,203-13-9, and of service stamps R5,354-6. The discount allowed on the sale of ordinary postage stamps amounted to R443-12-3.

Money Orders.—The amount of money orders issued by the Gwalior Post Office was R5,97,586-1, whilst R2,27,700-3 were paid for orders drawn on.

Post Office Savings Bank.—The deposits during the year amounted to R32,381-7-6, and R15,673-9-3 were withdrawn.

22. *Telegraph Department.*—The Telegraph Department has furnished the following statement of work done by it during 1884-85 :—

Number of messages despatched from Morar, including Foreign	6,197
Ditto ditto from Gwalior Fortress	280
Number of messages received at Morar	9,487
Ditto ditto at Fortress Gwalior	565

The receipts for the year amounted to R10,161-4, and the expenditure to R14,524-8-10.

23. *Civil Justice.*—The following statement shews the work done in the District and Small Cause Courts :—

Name of Court.	Pending at close of 1883-84.	Filed during 1884-85.	Total.	Disposed of during 1884-85.	Pending at close of 1884-85.	Value.	Average cost of conduct.	Average duration of cases.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Days.
Residency	1	2	3	2	1	13 8 0	0 12 0	1
Morar Civil Court . . . . .	...	13	13	12	1	6,194 2 3	40 14 8	27-9
" Small Cause Court	6	249	255	253	2	12,047 1 9	5 5 8	8-57
TOTAL	7	264	271	267	4	19,154 12 0	.....	.....

Of the three suits pending at the close of the year in the Morar Civil and Small Cause Courts, two remained unsettled solely because summonses could not be served on the defendants.

Much improvement has taken place in the despatch of business in these two Courts. The time occupied by each case is still too long, but it is almost entirely due to the difficulty experienced in securing the attendance of witnesses from Durbar territory.

There was no appeal from the District Court to the Resident.

21. *Criminal Justice.*—The working of the Criminal Courts is shown in the following statement:—

Name of Court.		PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1883-84.		FILED DURING 1884-85.		Total.		DISPOSED OF DURING 1884-85.										Pending at close of 1884-85.		Number of witnesses attending.		Average duration of cases.	
								Dis- CHARGED.		WHIP- PED.		FINED.		IMPRIS- ONED.		TRANS- FERRED.								Total.
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
Residency	7	2	7	2	5	1	2	1	7	2	D.	1
Cantonment	Magistrate,	...	...	1,028	505	1,028	505	52	20	5	5	834	379	130	91	1	1	1,028	505	...	448	1'04"
Morar		...	...	1,028	505	1,028	505	52	20	5	5	834	379	130	91	1	1	1,028	505	...	448	1'04"
TOTAL		...	...	1,035	507	1,035	507	52	20	5	5	830	380	130	91	3	2	1,035	507	...	448	

The number of cases decided was 505, of which 96 were breaches of Cantonment rules. No appeal was made to the Resident's Court from the decisions of the Cantonment Magistrate. A case of murder was committed to the Court of Sessions by the Cantonment Magistrate, Morar. The accused was sentenced to death.

The Military authorities made over for trial to the Resident, one Gulab Singh, Lance Duffadar, 11th Bengal Lancers, charged with murder. He was tried by the Sessions Court, convicted, and sentenced to death. The sentence was commuted by the Agent to the Governor-General to one of transportation for life.

Three cases were committed to the Sessions Court by the Political Assistant, Goona—

Budha, under 202 and 380, Indian Penal Code, convicted and sentenced to transportation for seven years.

Jhandu, Dhiraj Singh, and Harnam Singh, under Section 395, Indian Penal Code, convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

Partap, Unkaria, Panna and Brij Lal, under Sections 202 and 380, Indian Penal Code, convicted and sentenced to transportation for seven years.

25. *Gwalior Treasury.*—The following return shews the work done in the Gwalior Treasury during the year:—

	R	a.	p.
Balance on 31st March 1884	7,76,488	14	9
Receipts during the year	33,69,311	13	1
TOTAL	41,45,800	11	10
Disbursed during 1884-85	36,85,921	3	4
Balance on 31st March 1885	4,59,879	8	6

26. *Tributes and Contributions.*—The following tributes were received and paid to the Gwalior Durbar during 1884-85:—

	R	a.	p.
Tullain rent for Sambat 1940	85,172	0	0
Naddigaon tribute for ditto	13,153	13	6
Sita Mhow ditto for ditto	25,740	0	0
TOTAL	1,24,065	13	6

27. *Road Subsidy.*—The sum of Rs50,000 on account of road contribution for 1884-85 was paid by the Gwalior Durbar during the year.

28. *District Savings Bank.*—The following is a statement of the transactions of the District Savings Bank for 1884-85:—

Receipts.			
	R	a.	p.
Opening balance	22,743	9	0
Deposits during the year	10,199	2	3
Interest	719	5	8
TOTAL	33,662	0	11

Disbursements.

	R	a.	p.
Deposits withdrawn	12,360	6	9
Balance on 31st March 1885	21,301	10	2

29. *Local Funds.*—The accounts of the Residency and Cantonment Local Funds are shewn below :—

Funds.	Balance on 31st March 1884.			Receipts during 1884-85.			Total.			Disbursements during 1884-85.			Balance on 31st March 1885.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Morar Cantonment Fund	4,413	13	4	56,172	3	6	60,586	0	10	55,916	2	7	4,669	14	3
Sipri ditto ditto	21,568	1	10	8,404	6	5	30,972	8	3	6,303	15	8	4,669	8	7
Residency Local Fund	2,845	11	9	6,815	0	2	9,660	11	11	7,723	14	10	1,936	13	1
TOTAL	28,827	10	11	72,391	10	1	1,01,219	5	0	69,944	1	1	31,275	3	11

30. *Roads in Gwalior.*—The report furnished by the Executive Engineer, Gwalior Division, shewing the state of the roads in Gwalior, is herewith forwarded in original.

31. *Education.*—The return furnished by the Durbar shews no increase in the number of schools, but a slight one in the number of pupils,—the number for 1884-85 being 3,637 against 2,186 last year. The total expenditure incurred by the Durbar under this head amounted to the very small sum of Rs. 2,141. The supervision over these schools is very far from satisfactory.

32. *Irrigation Works in Gwalior territory.*—No further detailed information under this head, alluded to in paragraph 22 of last year's report, has as yet been furnished by the Durbar, but the subject has been pressed on their attention.

33. The usual tabular statements are herewith submitted.

P. W. BANNERMAN, *Colonel,*
Resident, Gwalior.

APPENDIX C.

No. 708, dated Bhopal Agency, Sehore, 10th July 1885.
From—COLONEL W. KINCAID, Political Agent in Bhopal,
To—The Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Administration Report for this Agency for the year 1884-85, in reference to the States and districts enumerated in the margin.

Names of States.	Indore Districts of	Guaranteed Holdings.
Bhopal. Rajgarh. Narsingarh. Khilchipur. Koorval. Maksudangarh. Mahomedgarh. Basoda. Patliarec.	Zecrapur. Minchalpur. Gagronce. Nimawar. Tonk Districts of Sironj. Dependencies. Dhar and Dewas Districts. Sarangpur. Larawad.	1. Sootalia. 2. Tappa. 3. Agra Barkherah. 4. Kanker kherab. 5. Kamalpur. 6. Dhabla Ghosce. 7. Dhabla Dheer. 8. Dariakheree. 9. Jhalara. 10. Kharsce. 11. Heerapur. 12. Patharia. 13. Khajoorce. 14. Jabria Bheel.
Gwalior Districts of Bhilsa. Basoda. Shujawalpur. Sonckatch.		

Bhopal, and villages adjoining thereto, were infected with the cholera epidemic which arose among, and spread from, the large concourse of persons congregated at the Singhast Fair at Ujjain.

3. The only deaths among the ruling Chiefs during the year have been those of the

Months of 1884-85.		RAINFALL.		
		Inches.	Tenths.	Cents.
April 1884 . . . . .		...	...	...
May " . . . . .		...	...	...
June "		2	6	5
July "		10	2	2
August "		16	...	1
September "		13	3	4
October " . . . . .		...	...	9
November " . . . . .		...	...	...
December " . . . . .		...	...	2
January 1885		1	...	6
February " . . . . .		...	...	...
March " . . . . .		...	...	3
		51	8	1

2. The health of these districts was perfectly good until the close of the year, when the towns of Sarangpur in Dewas, Shujawalpur in Gwalior, and Ashta in

Guaranteed Thakurs Unkar Singh of Patharia and Datar Singh of Jhalara, who have been succeeded by Raghunath Singh and Hatti Singh respectively.

4. The return in the margin notes the rainfall for the year, month by month; it has been above the average fall

for the past ten years, which is 47 inches 9 tenths and 9 cents., and it was distributed reasonably, though in low-lying lands the Indian-corn crop was injured by excess of moisture; late rain delayed the opium sowings and has been one of the causes of a short crop, the outturn being estimated in these provinces at no more than 12 annas in the rupee.

5. The wheat harvest, on which the prosperity of the greater part of these districts depends, has been an abundant one, and the marginal note will shew that low prices of cereals have been sustained in a remarkable way.

Wheat	32 seers per rupee.
Gram	40 "
Jowar	44 "
Rice	10 "
Mung	32 "

6. In the margin is entered a return of the opium sowings of the year as compared with the previous year. This return has been provided by the States under this Agency wherein the poppy is grown.

Year.	Area under cultivation.	Outturn.
	Beeghas.	Maunds.
1883	78,734	Not known.
1884	77,821	

7. On the 18th of November 1884, the Bhopal State Railway

was opened by Colonel Bannerman, the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, in the presence of Her Highness the Begum and the State officials. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, Mr. Crosthwaite, and a large assembly of officers, civil and military, were present on the occasion and were entertained by Her Highness. The Begum herself read a congratulatory speech in the full Durbar assembled at the station.

8. Owing principally to the low price of grain in the Bombay market, the traffic on the line has not yet been sufficient to cover the expenses.

9. The railway feeder lines of road as per margin are being carefully constructed by the engineer officers in charge. The Dewas-Ashta line is finished all but a length of 10 miles from Sehore, for which the metalling is now being spread for consolidation during the rains. The Beora-Narsingarh-Sehore road will probably be near completion at the close of next year.

10. Her Highness the Begum's Hospitals at Jehangirabad and Ashta are now in good working order and are under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon. It is matter for regret that His Highness the Nawab of Tonk, though consenting to the establishment of a dispensary at Sironj under this Agency and providing locally for its maintenance, has not yet placed it under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon. I trust this necessary measure may be carried out through the good offices of the Political Agent at Tonk. Without such supervision the institution will be of little value.

11. I am able to report favourably of the results of the arrangements made by the Chiefs of this Agency under Major Martelli's advice for the settling down to agricultural pursuits of the predatory tribe of Moghias; so far the measure has met with as much success as can be at first expected, and the supervision exercised over the tribe has been most beneficial.

12. Simultaneously with these efforts to ameliorate the condition of this tribe and wean them from their criminal instincts, the several gangs of dacoits, who prefer the excitement of crime to the monotony of labour, are being pursued and broken up, and the leaders brought to justice. Thus during the past 18 months, during which their trials have been held, there have been held 13 special Moghia dacoit trials at which 33 dacoits received life sentences, 4 having been sentenced to 10 years and under: most of these have been Moghia leaders of dacoit gangs.

13. During these trials evidence was produced throwing light on the daring career of one of the most notorious of these leaders, named Muthra Singh. This man, a Kurmi by caste, and a native of a village in the Cawnpore district, came to the pergunnah of Neori in Gwalior, where there were caste brethren of his, and was entertained as a sepoy and very soon attracted the attention of those who secretly supported the dacoits and who were in want of a leader to keep the bands together and organise their expeditions for plunder.

14. Muthra Singh very soon brought energy and skill to bear on the work of dacoiting. He abstained rigidly from injury to property or person within the district he and his band obtained shelter; he formed large gangs numbering 60 and 70 men of all castes and conditions, and provided a considerable proportion of firearms; and before proceeding on an expedition he sent out his scouts to report on likely villages, and never started without valuable and exact information. On his raids into the rich villages of Bhopal and Indore territory below the Vindhyan range, he proceeded by jungle paths down the Ghâts where population was scanty or did not exist, and appeared with such force and organization at the places fixed on, that all opposition was useless, and his name spread terror through those districts for several years. Muthra Singh confesses to have amassed the sum of over Rs50,000 from the proceeds of his share. Though this amount may be exaggerated, there is little doubt most valuable plunder was acquired, although in most cases the receivers gained the greater part of the profit. During one of the trials it was necessary for the Court to march to, and assemble at, Neori, and the evidence taken there corroborates in great part Muthra Singh's statements; and with regard to this evidence taken on the spot a special confidential report was submitted to you.

15. Another notorious leader, who is said to be a jagirdar in the British district of Saugor, named Khoob Singh, and who has for the past two years committed depredations in Maharaja Sindia's districts adjoining the Betwa river, has been arrested in Jhansi; he has been called up for trial and will be tried by this office when extradited by the Gwalior Durbar. His comrade Bhoojbal Singh has also been arrested and is awaiting trial at Sehore.

16. Thaggi Inspector Abdul Samad and Tumandar Mahomed Warris have rendered efficient aid. The Sehore Superintendent and Magistrate, Ahmed Hossein, has in every case carried out the preliminary trials and has prepared his cases with care.

17. Captain Yate, the Boundary Officer, having been appointed to the Afghan Boundary Commission last August, Captain Meade took charge of the office in December and has now nearly completed the season's work, which includes the adjustment of 36 boundary disputes. His report when received will be forwarded separately.

18. The Political Agent during the cold-weather tour met every ruling Chief of importance in this Agency and visited their capitals.

Justice.

19. *Civil*.—Two hundred and sixty suits of the aggregate value of Rs6,794-14-6 were disposed of during the year.

20. *Criminal*.—Three hundred and eleven cases were tried in the Courts of the Political Agent and Superintendent of Sehore. Of the 538 persons concerned, 288 were discharged and 250 convicted and punished.

21. The Superintendent of Sehore, Mr. Ahmed Hossein, has carried on his local and judicial duties to my satisfaction.

22. The daily average number of prisoners was 48.36, and the total annual average charge per head was Rs40-0-0, being the cost of maintenance *plus* the establishment.

23. *Registration*.—One hundred and fifty deeds were registered and Rs172½ realised.

Education.

24. Both the High School for boys and the girls' school are increasing in popularity, as evinced by a steady advance in attendance as compared with former years.

25. The daily average attendance of the boys' school presided over by Mr. Austin Mears has been 270.85 as compared with 250.05 last year.

26. As reported last year, a re-arrangement of classes and masters in the Mahomedan side has allowed of a higher standard of Oriental classics being taught: it was expected this would attract boys from a better class of Mahomedan families and generally increase the attendance of Mahomedan boys—a very important consideration, situated as we are within a Mahomedan-

	Eurasians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	TOTAL.
Number when new arrangements for Persian were made, 1st August 1884 .	3	236	64	303
End of official year, 31st March 1885. .	2	247	88	337

State, the ruler of which is one of our chief contributors. The tabular statement on the margin proves our success in this direction, there having been an increase of nearly one

third to the attendance of Mahomedan boys.

27. A very useful example has been set by the gift (by endowment) of two small scholarships to the boys' and girls' schools by Babu Beni Madhab Ghose, an official of this office who has always taken an interest in, and helped to support, these institutions. With your sanction his public-spirited liberality was fitly acknowledged in public durbar when a khillat was presented to him.

Public Works.

28. All public buildings have been kept in repair and the new kotwali buildings are roofed in. A note drawn up by the Executive Engineer on the progress of the roads in this division is appended (No. 1).

29. The water-supply of the station, which formerly fell dangerously short at the hottest period of the year, has been much benefited by the heightening of the bund and deepening and widening of the river reservoir on which our wells depend. Many wells that used to dry up in the beginning of the month of May are now kept plentifully supplied.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Dispensaries.

1. Sehore.
2. Bhilsa.
3. Beora.
4. Narsingarh.
5. Khilchipur.
6. Korwai.
7. Maksudangarh.

30. The marginal note shews the places where dispensaries exist and which are supported by the Native State Governments wherein they are situated.

Dispensaries.	Annual cost.	Annual attendance.	Daily average attendance.	Average charge per head.
Sehore Dispensary . . .	R 1,469 12 9	6,293	52.49	a. p. 3 9
Bhilsa " . . .	783 5 11	5,903	40.85	2 1
Beora " . . .	912 10 7	3,707	35.85	3 11
Narsingarh " . . .	977 10 4	5,117	37.42	3 1
Khilchipur " . . .	627 14 2	3,017	26.06	3 4
Korwai " . . .	553 11 11	3,604	31.23	2 5
Maksudangarh " . . .	596 6 10	2,723	20.84	3 6
TOTAL . . .	5,921 9 2	...	...	3 1

31. The statement as per margin shews the annual cost of each institution, the annual attendance, the daily average attendance, and the average charge per head. The Dispensaries of Ashta and Jehangirabad have been opened during the year.

32. The vaccine operations have totalled 16,144, of which 12,441 or 77 per cent. is reported successful.

33. Surgeon Dane's report of the working of these institutions for the year ending 31st December 1884 has been already forwarded. It will have been observed from it that there is a steady improvement in the usefulness of these institutions.

34. The Bhopal Durbar employs Hakims as vaccinators; it reports that 14,140 vaccine operations have been performed during the year under report. This department is not under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon.

35. Hospital Assistant Wali Mahomed, in charge of the Prince of Wales' Hospital situated in Bhopal City, and entirely supported by Her Highness the Begum, has continued to perform his duties to the entire satisfaction of the Agency Surgeon. The dispensary under his skilful care has become a most useful and popular institution.

Post Offices.

1. Korwai.
2. Basoda.
3. Jehangirabad.
4. Jawar.
5. Khilchipur.

36. New post offices in the towns named in the margin have been opened during the year. There are now 31 British post offices open within the districts comprised within this Agency. Potage stamps of the value of ₹7,745-12-6 have been sold at the Sehore Treasury.

Mail robberies.—There have been 5 mail robberies during the year.

Telegraphs.

1. Beora	684
2. Bhopal	1,371
3. Sehore	1,107
TOTAL	3,162

37. Telegraph stamps to the value of ₹2,812-9-0 have been purchased from the local Treasury during the year, and the table as per margin shows the number of messages despatched from the offices within the Agency.

Archæology.

38. During the past cold season Mr. Austin Mears undertook, under the general direction of Captain Coles, R.E., to rebuild the wall which in ancient times surrounded the Stupas and Buddhist memorials at Sanchi. This wall has now been completed, having been erected of massive blocks of hewn stone without mortar, and ought to permanently preserve these famous monuments from further injury and defacement. Her Highness the Begum has appointed a chowkidar to guard them, and issued strict orders on the subject to the local officials. Since the fallen gateways have been re-erected, the jungle cut and the ruins cleared of rubbish, great numbers of natives, principally Jains, have visited the place and they seem to take an interest in what has been done.

Native States.

39. *Bhopal.*—The opening of the Bhopal State Railway has been the great event of the year at Bhopal, and though circumstances have been adverse to the promotion of trade, the traffic is increasing. The sanctioned extension to Gwalior will make this line a most valuable property, although at present working at a loss. For some little time subsequent to the opening the traffic was partially hindered by the mode of levy of State customs dues which was not adapted to the situation and required simplification. Considerable improvement has been effected, though more is required before all trade restrictions be removed.

40. The revision of the land settlements which pressed hardly on many of the districts has been carried on during the past year, and Her Highness has promised to furnish shortly a detailed report on the subject. Her Highness's Administration Report for the year 1884-85 is appended (No. 2).

41. The cereal harvest in Bhopal has been in abundance; the opium crop has, however, been short.

42. Her Highness has warmly acknowledged our efforts to put down the bands of dacoits which have been committing depredations in her districts below the Vindhyan range. Most of the dacoities in this State are committed by gangs organised outside Bhopal limits. Lately there has been an increase in the number reported, although it is most probable that the increase is only apparent and owing to the enquiries made by Inspector Abdul Samad, which has brought to light cases which otherwise would not have been reported by the local officials.

43. *Rajgarh.*—The administration of this State is fairly well carried on and will continue to be so as long as the Nazim Hyder Khan is entrusted with authority. The instalment for the construction of the Beora-Narsingarh-Sehore road is paid regularly. A survey has been made of the projected road from Beora to the capital, but I have not yet been informed of the estimate. It is proposed, on the present road being completed, to undertake this new work and

eventually extend it to Khilchipur and perhaps to Jhalrapatan, a great trading centre. This road would more or less feed the Bhopal line.

44. *Narsingarh*.—The improvement in the administration makes steady progress under the Moulvce Karamat Hossein. The instalment towards the Beora and Narsingarh road has been paid.

45. The efforts made by both States of Rajgarh and Narsingarh to adjust mutually their boundary disputes has not been successful. Rajgarh is principally in fault, its officials being more obstructive and less under control; and I do not think there is any chance of a mutual arrangement being arrived at without the mediation of the Boundary Officer, who would have a full working season's occupation in these districts.

Karamat Hossein's most interesting and out-spoken report of the administration of the State during the past year is attached for information (No. 3).

46. *Khilchipur*.—The Rao of Khilchipur continues to carry on the administration smoothly. The complaints of disputes between the Mahomedans and Hindus of his capital have ceased, and I trust they have found a *modus vivendi* without further quarrels.

47. *Korwai*.—The Nawab Mahomed Najaf Khan rules well. Each yearly administration report records of this Chief words of praise and appreciation of his wisdom and discretion and high sense of justice; he is looked up to and venerated by the people, although to nine tenths of them he is an alien in race and religion. This State will be much benefited by the proposed extension of the Bhopal State Railway. It will run through the district.

48. *Maksudangarh*.—Munshi Gholam Kadir Khan continues to carry on the duties of Kamdar Superintendent well under the direction of this office and with the advice of the Lady-mother.

49. The health of the Chief remains unsatisfactory, but he cannot be persuaded to act in accordance with the medical advice of the Agency Surgeon or take the medicines prescribed by him.

50. A copy of a translation of a report of the administration during the year under review is attached (Appendix No. 4).

51. *Mahomedgarh and Basoda*.—The virulent disputes between these two States, which were becoming more embittered yearly, are now no longer a danger to the peace of the country: with the aid of the Chief of Korwai as arbitrator, most of the causes of dissension have been removed.

52. The Nawab of Basoda has returned from his journey to Ceylon and Burma.

53. *Patharee*.—The administration has been fairly carried on by the Nawab Mahomed Abdul Karim Khan. No complaints have been received.

54. *Sotalia*.—The Maharaja Madho Singh governs discreetly, but I fear that the attempt made by him to arrange a mutual settlement of his disputed frontier with his suzerain, Rajgarh, will not succeed without the help of the Boundary Officer.

55. *Pindara and Guaranteed Thakur*.—Nothing of importance has occurred during the past year in the districts held by the Jagirdars.

56. *Sindia Districts*.—During the past year replies to the requisitions of the officers have come with less delay than formerly, but there is considerable room for improvement. There was a disturbance on the frontier between Bhilsa and Bhopal villagers in which the former have been proved to have been the aggressors. In this matter the local Bhilsa officials behaved badly. A special report on the subject has been forwarded to your office.

57. The ancient archaeological relics referred to in last year's report as having been presented to the Calcutta Museum by the Maharaja Sindia were safely transported to the Calcutta Museum last cold season.

58. I have hope that the Gwalior Durbar may be persuaded to favourably consider the question of an annual grant for the maintenance of a dispensary at the town of Shujawalpur, the capital of an important district, and by reason of its situation and condition a place liable to epidemic attacks of disease.

59. *Holkar Districts*.—The administration of the districts belonging to the Maharaja Holkar within this Agency has been carried on without complaint against the local officials.

60. *Dewan's Districts*.—The administration of these districts during the past year does not call for special remark.

61. *Tonk District*.—The Amil Sahibzada Mahomed Nizam Ali Khan continues to carry on the administration with much better results than his predecessor. There has been a decided improvement; but there is still much room for more.

62. A dispensary has been founded at Sironj, but it has not yet been placed under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon: until this is done it will not be of much use.

63 *Opium Statistics.*—One thousand five hundred and thirty-three chests were brought to the scales at Bhopal during the past year. Of these, 806 were made up at Sehore of opium grown within Agency limits in the following proportion :—

	Chests.
Bhopal	801
Narsingarh	2
Rajgarh	3
	<hr/>
TOTAL	806
	<hr/>

64. The remaining number of chests have been made up in Bhopal of opium grown within the State.

The towns within this Agency are not generally famous for special manufactures. Sarangpur and Sehore, however, are locally known for their “pugrees” and “doputtas.”

No irrigation works of special notice exist in the States under this Agency.

I was $3\frac{1}{2}$ months on tour during the year under report.

APPENDIX D.

No. 867, dated Bundelkhund Agency, Nowgong, the 27th July 1885.

From—CAPTAIN DONALD ROBERTSON, Political Agent in Bundelkhund,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Bundelkhund Agency for the year 1884-85.

1. *Officers.*—The Office of Political Agent was held by Captain Hope for 9½ months, when he was relieved by Colonel Berkeley, who retained charge until the end of the year. As I was not officially connected with the Agency during any portion of the period to which this report relates, I necessarily stand at a disadvantage in describing the events of the year, and hope I may therefore be allowed to confine my remarks within the shortest possible compass.

2. *The Agent to the Governor-General's Tour, &c.*—The Agent to the Governor-General paid a flying visit to Bundelkhund in February. The three treaty Chiefs were received by him at Datia and Jhansi, and the Maharajas of Bijawar and Panna and various other minor Chiefs came to meet him at Nowgong and Panna.

Captain Hope made a rapid tour through most of the States east of the Dhasan river, and has left full notes of his movements and the impressions he formed.

3. *Season and Crops.*—Meteorological observations are taken here at stated hours daily under the superintendence of Mr. Mather, the Principal of the College, with much care and exactness; but the isolated position of Nowgong prevents the communication of these results with sufficient rapidity to render them of much use in current calculations. The year's rainfall as measured at Nowgong reached the unprecedented total of 73·07 inches, or 30·578 inches above the annual average. Rain commenced to fall on the 11th June and continued without intermission, except for two or three days at long intervals, till the 3rd October; 19 inches were gauged in three days—4th, 5th, and 6th August. As a natural consequence of this abnormal season, the "kharif" crop suffered from excessive moisture, and was in most low-lying ground swamped and destroyed. "Rabi" sowings were retarded, and apprehensions of failure were at one time entertained, but the crop is reported to have been a fair one.

4. *Deaths of Chiefs.*—Dewan Parichat, the Jagirdar of Gerowli, died on the 15th October 1884 at the advanced age of 70 years. He was, in point of age and length of rule, the father of the Bundelkhund Chiefs, but had for some time been physically unfit to pay attention to the duties of his position. He has been succeeded by his infant grandson, Chandrabhan Singh, and opportunity will be taken during the long minority now commencing to remedy the gross mismanagement into which the State had been allowed to drift during the declining years of the late Chief.

There was one death amongst the political pensioners—Sheo Charan Rai—whose pension of Rs100 lapsed to Government.

5. *Boundary Work.*—Captain Temple's operations in the field were unfortunately retarded by a fall from his horse which disabled him for some weeks. He settled in all 17 cases, the majority of which were between Panua and Bijawar, both of which States had in former seasons acquired an unenviable notoriety for their litigious and quarrelsome procedure in respect to boundary disputes. Some improvement in this respect was noticed by Captain Temple, and it is to be hoped that the Chiefs have recognised the necessity for curbing the factious oppositions which their representatives have displayed, placing every obstacle in the way of a prompt and final settlement of never-ending disputes.

STATES ADMINISTERED BY THEIR OWN CHIEFS.

6. *Ureha.*—The administration in this State was smooth and uneventful. The Maharaja presents a very salutary example of mental and physical activity to his brother Chiefs in Bundelkhund, and his State gives little, if any, trouble.

The Thakurain of Khargapur, one of the largest estates in Tehri, has been unremitting in pressing her grievances on the attention of the Political Agent. Her desire is to revoke an adoption made some years ago with the approval of the Maharaja, on the grounds that her adopted son's behaviour, and especially his treatment of her, is improper. The case is not one in which our interference is either expedient or justifiable, for Khargapur is in no way guaranteed by the British Government. I have spoken to the Maharaja of Tehri about the case, and he may safely be left to deal with the lady in a kindly and considerate spirit.

7. *Datia.*—The affairs of this State are almost entirely managed by Gosain Garib Dass, the Dewan, and his disciple Janki Pershad. Owing possibly to the distance which separates

Datia from the head-quarters of the Agency, few cases come up for disposal; and judged by this standard the State may be well and fairly governed.

The chronic dispute between the Durbar and the Beroni Thakurs continues, and I see no immediate prospect of a reconciliation. The Thakurs occupy a somewhat exceptional position, for the Jagir was not granted by Datia, and they may therefore lay claim to a larger share of independence than would be conceded to any ordinary Jagirdar. The Durbar, however, is not willing to accord to Beroni any special consideration, whilst the Thakurs, those at least who are from time to time in opposition, unceasingly decline to recognise the authority of the Durbar, and assert that Beroni is a separate Chiefship subordinate to no one but the British Government. Thus a final adjustment of the difference appears impracticable until one or both of the parties abate their pretensions.

8. *Samthar*.—The relations between the Maharaja and his younger brother, Ali Bahadur, in his capacity as guardian of their father, the insane ex-Raja, remain bitterly hostile. The house at Sami was commenced during the cold weather, and will probably be ready for occupation by October 1885, when it will be necessary to call upon Ali Bahadur to vacate the Amra Fort. Since the close of the year this troublesome case has formed the subject of a report to the Government of India. Ali Bahadur is quite impracticable in all dealings with his brother, whom he persists in regarding as an enemy of the worst type; and it may be safely said that had it not been for the illegal and aggressive behaviour of the younger son, the ex-Raja might have continued to live in the fort without affording trouble or annoyance to the Samthar Chief.

9. *Panna*.—Captain Hope was fortunately able to negotiate an amicable termination to the dispute between the Maharaja and his younger brother, and the peace of the household has not been since disturbed. No important political questions have arisen with the Panna Durbar for some time, and during my short tenure of office I have found the Chief friendly and anxious to do what is right and proper.

10. *Bijawar*.—The Maharaja, I am afraid, is much influenced by persons who are merely seeking their own advancement without regard to the interests of the State. The Durbar deals harshly with the Thakurs, of whom there are many in the State, levying and exacting from them more than they should be called upon to pay, and treating their representations with indifference and neglect. Notwithstanding these grasping attempts, the State Treasury is said to be empty and creditors clamour in vain for their money. Sums owing to this office for boundary settlement expenses remain unpaid, and nearly Rs3,000 is due to-day on this account. Altogether the administration is most unsatisfactory, and no improvement can be hoped for until the Chief looks to things himself and declines to listen to the advice of interested "Munshis" and others.

11. Of the other States in Bundelkhand which are not under our management, I do not propose to say much. The young Nawab of Baoni is, contrary to expectation, reported to be ruling his State well, notwithstanding the intrigues and opposition of his father, who is inclined to resent the exercise of the authority which he voluntarily ceded to his son.

12. The Rao of Jigni's continued absence in his brother's house at Panna is productive of some inconvenience, and many complaints were received by my predecessor from the people of Jigni, who are left to a great extent to take care of themselves. A remonstrance has been addressed to the Jagirdar on this subject.

13. The Jagirdar of Beri's debts came again under consideration. Frequent protests by the Rao of his inability to meet the stipulated payments necessitated an examination of the State finances, which was made by Captain Hope. He found that payment of the yearly instalment of Rs4,000 was quite practicable, but as yet the Jagirdar has shown no desire to meet his obligations.

14. Under the orders of Government certain villages held in Jagir by lady members of the Paldeo family were to be resumed, cash payments being substituted therefor. The change naturally called forth much opposition and has not as yet wholly been effected.

15. The mal administration in Beronda which was alluded to in the report for 1883-84, continued unabated, but since the close of 1884-85 a Dewan has been appointed who will, it is hoped, introduce many very necessary measures of reform. An account of his doings belongs, however, more properly to the current year's administration.

16. *States under Supervision*.—The three States with the management of which we were directly connected at the close of the year were Chhatarpur, Sarila, and Gerowli,—supervision over the Khaniadhana State having terminated in January 1885, when the Raja was formally placed in power by Colonel Berkeley. Of Khaniadhana there is nothing of interest or importance to record. The young Chief had reached an age when it was desirable that he should be entrusted with power. His State, though nominally under British supervision, had, owing to its

isolated position, been rarely seen by an English officer, and when Major Cooke visited it in 1883 its affairs were not wholly satisfactory. Since the young Raja's accession the administration appears to have proceeded smoothly enough.

17. *Chhatarpur*.—The usual annual report which Munshi Chandi Pershad submits has not as yet reached me, but I have had various opportunities of examining the management, and it appears to be as good as can reasonably be expected. Munshi Chandi Pershad administers the State finances very carefully, and the various departments are in good and practical order. He has many enemies who are not slow to ventilate their complaints against him, but notwithstanding some faults, and a disposition to resent interference, which is, I hope, gradually wearing off, he has done well by the State. The settlement is proceeding steadily, and I hope to see all measurements finished in the course of a year. The efficient direction of settlement operations in a State which has never been settled before, without previous experience of such work, is well-nigh impossible; and some mistakes have been made which might have been avoided. The services of an ex-Tehsildar from the North-Western Provinces have been entertained to superintend, and good work is now being done. The village measurements executed by contract labour are, considering the absence of supervision, singularly accurate, and at my last inspection of the office I found that satisfactory progress in the checking department had been made. The great thing to guard against is a too minute elaboration of detail, and this has unfortunately been attempted in imitation of the North-Western Provinces settlement procedure; the impolicy of attempting to prepare for each village a number of papers which will certainly not survive the severance of our direct relations with the State, has been pointed out to the Superintendent.

18. *Sarila*.—The young Raja is attending the Nowgong College, where he is doing well. Captain Hope was not satisfied with the manner in which the Raja's father, Rao Sambhar Singh, conducted the administration of the State, and appointed one Abdul Jabár, a resident of the Punjab, with the apparent intention that the latter should virtually manage the State, whilst the former was to retain a nominal control. This arrangement did not answer. Abdul Jabár, however excellent his character may be, has neither knowledge of, nor sympathy with, the people of Bundelkhand, and endless disagreements have arisen, until there is some danger of State interests being injuriously affected by the bitter hostility between its rival managers. Abdul Jabár is about to resign, and if the Raja's father treats the people of the State less harshly, and with the consideration he has promised to extend towards them, I see no reason why there should be any cause for complaint. It is not, of course, to be expected that an inexperienced man of Rao Sambhar Singh's stamp will not make some mistakes, but, provided these are not serious, and the people are not oppressed, any direct interference, other than by keeping an eye on the working of the budget and advising when a necessity arises, is in my opinion to be deprecated.

19. *Gerowli*.—This small State is at present administered jointly by the Jagirdarin and a dependent, Daulat Tewari. An enquiry into the amount and nature of the debts is proceeding, and a report will shortly be submitted containing proposals for management. It is feared that it will be some time before the State recovers from the results of the late Chief's misrule.

Judicial.

20. *Civil Justice*.—No original civil suits are instituted in the Court of the Political Agent. Appeals lie from the decisions of the Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong in civil cases beyond the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes.

21. *Criminal Justice*.—The tabular statement B appended to this report contains full particulars of the criminal cases disposed of by the Political Agent during the year. It does not call for any special remark. There was little crime of a very serious nature—three cases of murder and two of culpable homicide.

22. *Professional Criminals*.—These consist of Sanorias in Oregha and Chandrabedhis in Datia, and their numbers are, it is satisfactory to learn, gradually falling off.

Tribes.	Returned at the close of 1883-84.	Rejoined during 1884-85.	Total.	Absconded during 1884-85.	Died during 1884-85.	Total.	Remaining at the close of 1884-85.	Remarks.
Sanorias	52	1	53	3	2	5	48	
Chandrabedhis	94	...	94	...	...	...	94	
TOTAL	146	1	147	3	2	5	142	

23. *Dacoity*.—There was a time when Bundelkhund was regarded as the home of robbers and dacoits; in the States of Bundelkhund which border upon Sindia's territories, dacoities occur now and then, but the other States of Bundelkhund are almost free from this form of crime.

During the year under review four cases of dacoity were reported—two in Orchha, one in Panna, and one in the Choube Jagir: property to the value of about Rs. 1,500 was said to have been plundered, of which nothing was recovered.

Of the two cases which took place in the Orchha territory, one was of a serious type. On the 10th June 1884, the house of a Nambardar of the village of Churdwani was attacked by 15 or 20 dacoits at about midnight, and property consisting of gold and silver ornaments, clothes, and utensils, was carried off.

In the other case some Nambardars, Kayaths, Brahmins, &c., were attacked by six or seven robbers in the evening of the 11th of November 1884; two persons were wounded, and the dacoits succeeded in carrying away property to the alleged value of Rs. 500.

24. *Robbery of Government Mails*.—One mail robbery was reported in the Panna State, but it is satisfactory to note that the mail bag contained no valuables. The offenders were not traced.

Education.

25. The Rajkumar College at Nowgong has not done the work which it should have done during the year. For some time the Raja of Chhatarpur was Mr. Mitchell's only pupil, and the Agent to the Governor-General when he visited the institution in February was much dissatisfied with the progress made. Since Mr. Mather's return a decided improvement is noticeable. There are now six boys studying, the Maharajas of Tehri and Samthar have promised to send their sons, three recruits are expected from Chhatarpur daily, and every effort is now being made to overcome the dislike which the Bundelkhund Chiefs appear to have to send their children here, and to render the College worthy of the position it should occupy in this part of Central India.

STATE SCHOOLS.

26. The following remarks are taken from a report furnished by Mr. Mather, Principal of the Rajkumar College at Nowgong:—

"*Datia*.—The vernacular departments of this school have always shown good results, and it is very evident that boys are carefully taught. The English department is very much neglected.

"*Tehri*.—Of the village schools in this State Mr. Mitchell reports as follows:—

" 'I was able to visit three out of the four schools. These useful schools are under the management of Babu Kuar Lal, and their state reflects credit on him as well as on the teachers.'

"Mr. Mitchell found 25 girls present when he examined the girls' school. Several had left during the year and several new ones had joined.

"*State School*.—The numbers in this school were very much the same as in the previous year. A feature of the English department of this school is that several Thakurs' sons learn English.

"The Hindi department was reported on by Mr. Mitchell as having made no improvement at all during the year.

"*Chhatarpur*.—An Entrance class was started during the year. Two boys appeared from the school in the examination held in April. The results are not known as yet. The conclusion Mr. Mitchell came to was that steady work had been done by the teachers in the High School as well as in the five village schools which he examined,—viz., Malhara, Kusma, Ujra, Parwaha, and Mahrajpur.

"The Superintendent of the State requested me through the Political Agent to examine the two girls' schools started about five months ago. Accompanied by the young Chief, I went out to Chhatarpur and saw both the Hindu and Mahomedan girls' schools. The building in which the Hindu girls study seems to be very nice, cool, and airy, and exceedingly suitable for the purpose. There is a nice verandah and courtyard to it.

"We found 61 girls present out of a total of 78 on the rolls. Even the highest class was not very far advanced. After seeing the Hindu school we went to the school for Mahomedan girls. This is held in a Maulvi's house. His eldest daughter is the teacher of the school. We found 36 present out of a total of 38 on the rolls. The girls seemed a more advanced and a brighter lot. I think much praise is due to the Superintendent for having started these two schools. Judging from the numbers who came willingly, I should say the schools were popular.

"*Charkhari*.—Mr. Mitchell found there was a considerable increase in the numbers of those studying English. Mr. Mitchell's opinion on the whole examination was that the teachers had done their duty well, and that there was a decided improvement upon the previous year. He speaks well of the head master's tact and ability in managing so many boys. The boys are described as being very fond of athletics and playing football with spirit.

"*Panna*.—Mr. Mitchell and the Political Agent happening to be at Panna at the same time, examined the school together. The Political Agent remarked on the comparatively poor results in the vernacular, and trusted that greater efforts would be made to increase the attendance. The promise about establishing a school in each of the tehsils is still as far from being fulfilled as it was six or seven years ago.

"*Ajgurh*.—This school never seems to make any progress. Nobody connected with the State ever seems to take any interest in it. Promises about the entertainment of teachers are made but are seldom kept, and if anybody is entertained, he seldom stops long enough to produce any effect.

"*Bijawar*.—In the Hindi portion of the school Mr. Mitchell found some improvement upon the previous year, but for the Urdu department and the Urdu teacher he has not a single word of praise. The real fact is, that not the slightest interest is taken in the school by anybody connected with the State from the Maharaja downwards, hence year after year little or no improvement is found.

"*Samthar*.—This school seems at last to have had some interest taken in it by the Durbar. Mr. Mitchell found great improvement, and he congratulated the Durbar on it as well as on the interest shown in the school. He considered that the school seemed likely to become a fair vernacular one. The boys who attended were neat and tidy, and all seemed to have made steady progress.

"*Alipura*.—This school, which generally has done very well, was found by Mr. Mitchell to have fallen off considerably in numbers. Mr. Mitchell reports that he could not find that any substantial progress had been made during the year.

"*Tori Pattahpur*.—There is a vernacular school in this State. Mr. Mitchell found there were 93 boys receiving instruction in Hindi. The school, however, did not seem to be well managed. No registers had been kept, and the teachers themselves did not seem to have had much experience."

28. *The Betwa Canal*.—From a report furnished by the Superintendent of Works, Betwa Canal, it appears that the progress of the canal works was very satisfactory during the year under review. "The weir across the Betwa was completed up to R. L. 631.50 (mean sea-level) early in the year. The afflux embankments have also been completed; also the sluices of the weir and of the head regulator and the gates, and lifting apparatus, are nearly finished. The excavation of the whole canal is complete with the exception of the last 20 miles of the Hamirpur Branch, and the last two feet in depth (below spring level) in the first two miles. In the first three miles, pitching of the slopes and bed with dry rubble stone is just beginning; it will be completed in June, and water will be admitted into the canal any time that it is required after the Betwa rises in that month.

"Of the distributary channels those on the Kathaund Branch are well advanced, and several on the Hamirpur Branch are beginning. Distributaries for the Native States of Samthar and Datia are being prospected, and it is hoped that water may begin to be used in those States during the next 'rabi,' or to some extent during the 'kharif,' should the rains fail.

"Compensation either has or will be paid to those States in which land has been acquired, and the arrangements are proceeding satisfactorily."

The most important questions pending at present are in regard to jurisdiction on the canal banks and the distribution of water.

Datia has ceded jurisdiction in full, but Samthar is not satisfied. The Durbar wishes to be allowed to exercise judicial powers at least for some time by way of trial; the matter has been referred to the Agent to the Governor-General. The matter of distribution has been referred to the States of Samthar, Datia, and Baoni, and they have been asked to name villages where they would wish the supply of water to be concentrated: final replies have not yet been received from the States.

Miscellaneous.

DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS.

30. *Nowgong Charitable Dispensary*.—Throughout the year this dispensary was under the charge of Surgeon-Major Raddock, from whose annual report the following facts are taken.

The dispensary is supported by contributions from the Cantonment and Agency funds and from personal contributions and donations. The receipts during the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,270 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,116, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 110.

The dispensary was not as well attended as might have been expected in a central station. There were 8,883 admissions and 20 deaths. The prevailing diseases were fever, rheumatism, and the diseases of the eye.

There were only 38 major and 128 minor surgical operations performed. The major operations consisted almost wholly of removal of stone from the bladder. Of the 35 lithotomy operations, 3 were performed by the Hospital Assistant, Wazeeh-ud-deen.

31. *Agency Dispensary*.—There is also a small dispensary attached to the Agency here. During the first six months of the year this dispensary was under the charge of Hospital Assistant Luchman Singh, who was afterwards transferred to Indore and his place supplied by Hospital Assistant Wazeeh-ud-deen. The Hospital Assistant in charge of this dispensary accompanies the Political Agent's camp during tours.

32. *Small-pox*.—Only two cases occurred in the station, of which one came from the Banda district and the other took place in the Sudder Bazaar.

No case occurred among the troops. In the district the disease prevailed to some extent in the Native States of Bundelkhund, but it is difficult to obtain correct returns from these and the extent to which small-pox prevailed cannot, therefore, accurately be known. The following table gives approximate results:—

STATES.	Number attacked with small-pox.	OF THESE WERE		RECOVERIES.		DEATHS.	
		Vaccinated.	Not vaccinated.	Vaccinated.	Not vaccinated.	Vaccinated.	Not vaccinated.
Gourihar	771	465	306	437	266	28	40
Tori Fattchpur	50	16	34	16	29	...	5
Pahra	183	115	68	115	49	...	19
Sarila	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
Jigni	28	15	13	15	13	...	...
Naigawan Rivai	63	14	49	14	48	...	1
Taraon	114	64	50	61	40	3	10
Beri	52	46	6	39	6	7	...
Lugasi	199	33	166	32	150	1	16
Khaniadhana	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Paldeo	902	515	387	445	303	70	84
TOTAL	2,365	1,285	1,080	1,176	905	109	175

33. *Cholera*.—There was no cholera in the station itself, but it continued for a long time in the districts around.

In the district of Hamirpur there was a mortality of 3,021 cases during the year; and though no returns were received from Banda, yet the epidemic was reported to be as prevalent there as at Hamirpur. Cholera was also reported in September in a village on the main road to Jhansi, about 10 miles from Nowgong. The return below shows the extent to which cholera is reported to have prevailed in the Native States of Bundelkhund. But too great reliance cannot be placed on these figures.

Statement shewing the prevalence of Cholera in the States of Bundelkhund during 1884-85.

STATES.	JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	
Chhatarpur	41	22	39	16	100	79	27	12	...	...	210	128	
Baoni	10	6	32	7	12	3	...	...	...	...	54	16	
Paldeo . . . . .	...	...	23	4	...	...	10	10	...	...	33	14	
Bihat . . . . .	...	...	37	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	24	
Jigni . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	2	55	53	...	...	57	55	
Bijawar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4	4	5	6	...	...	9	9	
Beri . . . . .	...	...	...	...	45	15	...	...	...	...	45	15	
Logasi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	23	23	23	

34. *Post Offices*.—Fifteen post offices were open during the year under review, viz. :—

Ajaigarh,	}	Sutna Division.
Alipura,		
Bijawar,		
Chhatarpur,		
Datia,		
Gulganj,		
Nowgong,		
Panna,		
Rajnagar,	}	Jhansi Division.
Tehri,		
Tori Fattchpur,		
Samthar,		
Kadaura,		
Jigni,	}	Cawnpore Division.
Kamta Rajola—		

The returns furnished by these post offices are incomplete, and, as such, have been omitted.

In reference to the information called for in the 2nd paragraph of your letter, I have the honour to state that local manufactures are few and of no commercial importance. Rude matchlocks, swords, and spears are manufactured at Tehri and Bijawar. The Datia Jail produces rugs and "dharis" of a coarse description, and native paper is made at Chhatarpur.

2. There is very little irrigation in Bundelkhand. What there is is confined to a few tanks. The Betwa Canal, it is hoped, will do much good to the States through which it passes.

Statement shewing the number of days the Political Agent was on tour in 1884-85.

NAME OF THE OFFICER.	NUMBER OF DAYS THE POLITICAL AGENT WAS ON TOUR IN THE MONTHS OF					
	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	TOTAL.
Captain T. Hope . . .	21	30	12	....	...	63
Colonel J. C. Berkeley . . .	...	...	11	29	20	60
TOTAL .	21	30	23	29	20	123

D. ROBERTSON, *Major,*
Political Agent, Bundelkhand.

APPENDIX E.

No. 182, dated Charkhari, the 23rd May 1885.

From—LIEUT.-COLONEL A. W. ROBERTS, Political Agent and Superintendent, Charkhari,
To—The Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, Indore.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Charkhari State for the year 1884-85.

I.—General Remarks.

2. I received charge of the office on the 27th September 1884 from Major F. H. Maitland. In December 1884 I visited the Ranipur Pargana *via* Panna, and in the months of January and February 1885 made a tour of the Satwara and Isanagar Parganas.

3. In February 1885 the young Maharaja, accompanied by his father the Rao Sahib and myself, visited the Agent to the Governor-General at Nowgong. It was seen that the young Chief required a larger sphere to become ready and familiar in a good colloquial knowledge of English. A plan for his carrying out these views at the Residency College at Indore together with the advantage of seeing a large English society at Indore and Mhow, is under adoption.

4. The Maharaja's father conducts all the ordinary routine work connected with the State, and I consider that under British advice he will be able to continue this satisfactorily.

5. The rains were of an unusually heavy description. Towards the end of September, at a time when they are generally over, a very heavy fall occurred, the country was everywhere flooded, and the tanks fuller than has ever been known. The rainfall was 52·88 against 30·35 in 1883-84 and 47·40 in 1882-83. The rabi crops in the north of the Satwara and Bawan Chaurasi Parganas suffered from severe hailstorms, once in January and once at the commencement of March.

6. The cholera rate was high during the months of July, August, and September,—620 deaths both in city and in parganas; but in 1883-84, though 1,532 deaths by cholera were reported in the parganas, yet no cases occurred in the town of Charkhari, owing doubtless to the precautions taken by Colonel Law, Officiating Superintendent, who had sulphur burnt at the various chaukis outside the city at which travellers had permission to enter, they themselves halting for one day at the chauki before being permitted to enter Charkhari, and having to wash their clothes and be fumigated.

There were 3,549 births in the year and 2,918 deaths, being a proportion of 24·81 births and 20·40 deaths severally. The proportions for the previous year 1883-84 were, births 25·74 and deaths 24·00 per thousand, which high rate is above noticed.

II.—Internal Administration.

7. The Maharaja's father, as member of the Durbar Khas, is senior member of the Administration and conducts the ordinary executive work of the country. He hears appeals from the various other courts, and his orders are liable to a final reference to my office.

8. The other Durbar members are Moulvi Inayat Hosain and Pandit Bal Mokund. The former conducts the duties of the Nizamat or Chief Magistrate's office, and the Pandit those of Chief Revenue Officer. They were placed in these appointments by Major Maitland last year, and have conducted their duties in a satisfactory manner.

III.—Judicial.

Criminal Justice.

9. The following statement exhibits the number of criminal cases which have come before the various courts:—

No.	Offences.	Persons.	Cases.
1	Offences against the public tranquillity	24	6
2	Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants	5	4
3	False evidence and offences against public justice	22	8
4	Offences relating to weights	3	2
5	" affecting the public health	2	2
6	" " life	31	13

No.	Offences.	Persons.	Cases.
7	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body	1	1
8	Causing hurt	156	92
9	Wrongfully restraining any person	5	4
10	Criminal force and assault	67	31
11	Theft	76	48
12	Robbery	1	1
13	Criminal misappropriation of property	14	9
14	" breach of trust	6	6
15	Receiving stolen property	4	2
16	Cheating	6	4
17	Mischief	43	20
18	Criminal trespass	26	17
19	Offences relating to documents	5	3
20	" " " marriage	6	6
21	Defamation	10	9
22	Criminal insult and annoyance	75	47
23	Offences against local or special laws	27	4
TOTAL		615	339

10. No persons escaped, 1 died, none were transferred, 52 were acquitted, 56 were discharged, the cases of 38 were compounded, 451 were convicted, leaving for trial at the end of the year 17 against 1 for 1883-84. Of the cases disposed of, 266 were warrant cases and 72 summons, 108 were cognizable and 235 were non-cognizable, 255 were bailable and 83 were non-bailable, 211 were compoundable and 127 were non-compoundable.

Of the convicted persons, 158 pleaded guilty and 293 not guilty. The percentage of persons who were convicted, transferred, or whose cases were compounded, was 79·67, and of those acquitted or discharged 17·56.

The average duration of cases was 6·28 days against 6·24 for 1882-83 and 5·41 days for 1883-84.

11. There were 106 appeals, which were disposed of in the following manner:—

Confirmed	62
Modified	25
Reversed	17
Otherwise disposed of	1

leaving 1 pending

The average duration of these was 8·40 days.

12. No persons were made over to the State for trial under the Extradition Act. Four persons were made over otherwise than under the terms of the Extradition Act. Of these 2 were convicted and 2 were discharged; 15 persons were made over by the State for trial to British District Magistrates and 2 to Native States.

13. No cases of infanticide have been reported during the year.

Jail.

14. The number of sentenced prisoners in jail on the 1st April 1885 as compared with the number on the corresponding date of last year was—

	1st April 1884.	1st April 1885.
For a term of 10 years	3	2
" " 5 "	1	1
" " 3 "	2	3
" " under 3 "	14	13
TOTAL	20	19

15. Of those in jail on 1st April last 15 were Hindus and 4 Mahomedans, 16 were males and 3 females.

The daily average number of prisoners awaiting trial was 2·66. The average duration of prisoners awaiting trial was 8·74 days.

There were no deaths and no escapes.

16. The new jail was completed just as the financial year closed and will come into use this month.

Civil Justice.

17. The number of cases instituted was 457, the number pending from last year was 22, making 479 for disposal. The total value of suits disposed of was Rs18,979-5-1, giving an average of Rs43-13-3 per suit, exclusive of miscellaneous and non-money suits. Four hundred and sixty-one suits were disposed of. The classification of these is—

For money	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	348
Revenue suits	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	85
Miscellaneous	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28

leaving 18 pending against 22 for the previous year.

Of the suits disposed of, 38 were compounded, 7 were settled by arbitration, 12 by oath 387 by the judgment of the court, and 17 by *ex-parte* decisions.

The average duration of cases disposed of was 30.47 days against 27 for last year.

18. There were 230 appeals, including those pending from last year. They were disposed of thus:—

Confirmed	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	127
Modified	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38
Reversed	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35
Remanded	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9

leaving 21 pending against 23 for last year. The average duration of appeals was 39.40 against 38.5 for 1883-84.

One hundred and seven decrees were executed in full, 118 in part, and 16 could not be executed.

Police.

19. Beyond a small number of road police to guard the road running from Nowgong to Sutna and Sagar, where it passes through Charkhari territory, there is no regularly paid separate police force. The duty is performed by the sepoys and chaukidars attached to the various tehsils. There is nothing special to notice regarding their work.

IV.—Public Works.

20. Several of the works advocated by Major Maitland have been completed, and the advantages he foresaw in retaining the services of a competent engineer have been borne out. At Charkhari the stables, the post office, and the jail have been finished, also the zenana portion of the palace.

21. In the Isanagar pargana 105 wells were excavated for irrigation purposes; all of them with plenty of water. My recent tour in the Isanagar pargana has shewn me how anxious the cultivators are to get these wells dug in their lands. They have not the cash to defray the cost, but have eagerly accepted the Takavi advance at a rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The advantages of a number of new wells in this pargana will soon begin to make themselves apparent.

22. In the Satwara pargana the Bhadoura tank, or the scheme of strengthening and greatly enlarging an old band, was completed and has utilized a very fine sheet of water. In the south-east of this district there is a most favourable site for chaining together several conical hills by a series of bands and thus supplying a large area with irrigation canals. At my request the North-Western Provinces Government deputed Major F. Corbett, R.E., Superintendent of Works, Betwa Canal, to examine the scheme. He accordingly visited the place and came to me at Charkhari early in April. His impression is "that a splendid reservoir could be made," but he cannot yet give an opinion as to the expense (which he considers would be small) for want of certain data regarding the soils of the irrigated tracts. On these points Mr. Eknath is engaged in enquiry, on receipt of which information Major Corbett will be able to give an approximate estimate of the cost and of the area that might be irrigated.

23. I am deputing an official to the Ranipur pargana to ascertain in what places a number of small bands can be made to retain the monsoon rains, as the feature of the district (a high table-land with small chains of hills interspersed) lends itself readily to such works. A scheme for facilitating digging the soil for the excavation of diamonds is also under contemplation, Ranipur being situated in the diamond-fields of the Panna range.

24. The expenditure for Public Works has been—

	R
1. Original works	41,442
2. Repairs	19,784
3. Roads and bridges	8,657
4. Tanks, bands, and wells	9,835
5. Public gardens	7,829
6. Workshop establishment	23,533
7. Stock balance	16,651

TOTAL . . . 1,27,731

25. The Engineer's report is marked A and attached.

VI.—Education.

26. *State School*.—There were 250 boys on the rolls with a daily average attendance of 177·82; 74 boys were reading English, 22 Sanskrit, 16 Persian, 60 Urdu, and 78 Hindi.

27. Three boys were sent up for the Calcutta University Entrance Examination and 9 for the Central India Schools Examinations. The results are not known.

28. Mr. Mitchell, the Principal of the Rajkumar College, Nowgong, examined the school in November and remarks as follows:—

"I consider the school has decidedly improved since last year, and that the masters generally were painstaking and attentive. The head master is evidently popular with the pupils and has managed this large institution with tact and ability."

29. *Pargana Schools*.—Of the pargana schools, the Bhathiya village school in the wild district of Ranipur was the best attended, boys from the neighbouring Panna villages being attracted to it. In the other village schools more competent teachers have been appointed so that better results may be looked for in the coming year.

VII.—Medical.

30. The Charkhari Dispensary has been well attended, the number of patients being 12,877 against 10,490 in the previous year.

31. The vaccination has been satisfactory, the four vaccinators visiting the district in the cold season. The number of vaccinations was 3,098, of which 2,127 were successful.

X.—Finances.

34. The total receipts were Rs5,94,364. The expenditure was Rs6,20,027, including Rs1,27,731 for Public Works and Rs1,432 on account of the Maharaja's visit to Calcutta. Last year's balance was Rs1,25,631.

35. A comparative statement for the past four years will shew the financial condition of the State.

Comparative Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of Charkhari State for four years.

Headings.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.				REMARKS.
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-84.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Land Revenue	4,80,486	4,83,576	4,82,822	4,78,082	...	...	...	...
Sayer	14,880	12,563	12,627	10,240	...	...	...	...
Abkari	6,348	7,108	6,184	6,045	...	...	...	...
Stamps	5,110	7,607	4,472	4,562	...	...	...	...
Law and Justice	6,773	4,218	3,737	5,256	6,280	6,201	6,086	6,818	
Public Works	811	1,100	1,203	877	59,538	65,176	1,07,058	1,27,730	
Tributes	14,225	10,873	17,676	12,845	2,861	8,583	8,593	8,593	
Miscellaneous	42,265	86,906	61,016	13,280	730	1,06,338	3,054	34,732	
Interest	20,191	26,169	31,216	28,440	...	...	...	...
Public debt	42,109	33,034	49,369	33,211	42,219	37,597	49,423	41,602	
Allowances and refunds . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1,05,603	98,869	95,116	93,968	
Revenue Department . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9,687	7,580	7,718	8,673	
Allowances to district and village officers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8,049	9,584	8,912	8,330	
Army . . . . .	...	...	...	...	77,387	72,890	70,778	75,419	
Public Departments . . . . .	...	...	...	...	34,412	39,591	39,789	34,352	
Police . . . . .	...	...	...	...	29,028	27,764	27,039	27,369	
Education, science and art . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7,862	8,329	8,262	7,965	
Political charges . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1,00,082	95,355	90,591	19,458	
Pensions and charities . . . . .	...	...	...	...	36,888	35,427	39,197	42,308	
State charges . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1,12,215	90,023	77,504	75,540	
Civil contingencies . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10,431	10,604	6,159	7,361	
TOTAL	6,48,217	6,85,053	6,60,341	5,94,364	6,42,370	7,18,910	6,51,109	6,20,027	
Deduct Extraordinary Items:—									
Sale of grain and old articles	12,115	1,044	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sale of gold	14,847	40,336	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gain on exchange . . . . .	...	32,420	...	...	...	...	...	...
Promissory and Stock Notes . . . . .	...	...	1,40,000	...	...	1,00,000	...	...
Succession Nazarana . . . . .	...	...	...	...	75,000	75,000	71,741	...	
Irrigation works . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,000	9,835	
Moharaja's visit to Calcutta . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,432	
TOTAL	26,762	78,800	40,000	...	75,000	1,76,000	1,11,741	41,207	
Balance	6,21,455	6,11,244	6,20,341	5,94,364	5,67,370	5,33,910	5,39,368	5,78,800	
Difference	+54,086	+67,334	+80,973	+15,564	...	...	...	...

36. The estimates for the current year are—

Receipts	R
Expenditure	6,18,350
	7,07,083

The latter includes Rs1,39,000 for Public Works in which is included the important subject of irrigation—one to which a minority affords opportunities of development that are usually unattainable.

APPENDIX F.

No. 809, dated Sutna, the 13th July 1885.

From—MAJOR D. W. K. BARR, Political Agent, Baghelkhund, and Superintendent of Rewah,
To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, Indore.

I have the honour to forward the Annual Report of the Administration of the Rewah State and the Baghelkhund Political Agency for the year 1884-85.

Annual Report of the Baghelkhund Political Agency and Administration of the Rewah State. for the year 1884-85, by MAJOR D. W. K. BARR, Political Agent, Baghelkhund, and Superintendent of Rewah.

BAGHELKHUND POLITICAL AGENCY.

General Remarks.

1. *Season and Crops.*—The rainfall was plentiful ; 53 inches were gauged at Sutna.

The rain crops were excellent and a very large area was sown with rice, the outturn of this crop being generally larger than has been known in this Agency for the last ten years. The *rabi* crop promised well, but owing to want of rain in the cold season the outturn was not so large as had been expected. Food-grains were plentiful and prices easy throughout the year.

2. *Public health.*—With the exception of fever, which was very prevalent, though not of a dangerous type, after the rains, the public health was good. There was no cholera. The condition of the people and cattle was good throughout the year.

3. *Public order and tranquillity.*—Owing to the general plenty there was but little crime in any of the States of the Agency. The people of Baghelkhund are quiet and well-disposed. Dacoity and highway robbery are almost unknown.

4. *Political Agent's Tour.*—During the year I made a tour through the States of the Agency and visited each of the Chiefs at his capital.

In conjunction with Captain Hope, Political Agent, Bundelkhund, I also visited Birsingpor and saw that the pillars on that once famous boundary dispute were in proper position, and that the terms of settlement were duly enforced.

5. *Nagode.*—The affairs of this State have again drifted during the year owing to the neglect of the Raja. There has been no attempt to improve the administration, and while the Chief has given way to reckless extravagance, the officials and establishments of the State have been deprived of pay, and at the close of the year were many months in arrears. It became at last necessary to interfere, and it was only when steps were taken to appoint a duly qualified Dewan to assume charge of the administration, that the Raja roused himself from the apathy which has marked his rule during the last three years, and made some efforts in the direction of reform. As, however, His Highness seemed at length to be earnest in his promises of amendment, the appointment of a Dewan was at his urgent request deferred under the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General, and the Chief was granted a further trial, extending to the close of the next financial year, to restore order in his State, and to redeem his finances from the condition of bankruptcy which threatened them. The Raja of Nagode visited the Agent to the Governor-General at Sutna in February.

The revenue of the State is given as R96,263-6-2, and the expenditure during the past year as R1,03,757-1-8. The debts of the State, including arrears to establishments, probably amount to more than a lakh of rupees.

6. *Maihar.*—I have pleasure in reporting that the Raja continues to administer his State with much wisdom and care ; he is well supported by his Dewan Dinanath ; but few complaints reach my office from Maihar, and I am satisfied that the Chief deals fairly with his subjects and administers justice with impartiality. The Raja has visited me frequently during the year, and I have had many opportunities of judging of the manner in which he rules his State. The Raja attended at Sutna during the visit of the Agent to the Governor-General, when the usual ceremonial visits were exchanged.

The revenue of the State is given as R70,964-13-3.

7. *Sohawal.*—The Thakur of Raigaon, whose jagir was attached in October 1883, on account of his persistent refusal to submit himself to the proper authority of his Chief, has

shown no signs of obedience. His State, therefore, remains under attachment and is managed by the Raja of Sohawal, the surplus revenues, amounting to about Rs 9,521 a year, being kept in deposit. Every inducement has been held out to the Jagirdar to persuade him to render the allegiance due to his Chief. I have in frequent interviews urged the folly of continued resistance, and have pointed out the injury the Thakur has already brought upon himself and his family by his refusal to obey the orders of his suzerain, and to admit the claims of the State to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction within the limits of the jagir; and, with the object of giving every chance of bringing about an amicable settlement which personal persuasion and argument could adduce, I visited Raigaon in November 1884, and had several interviews with the Thakur Lal Vikramjit Singh and his sons, but I regret to say that my advice did not prevail. The Jagirdar remains obdurate, and I see no hope of a better understanding between him and the Raja. I would here note that the Raja of Sohawal continues to exercise the supervision of Raigaon with much moderation and discretion, and, in the spite of the difficulties involved in the attachment and management of a jagir which is in itself larger than the parent State, there has been no disturbance of any kind during the year between Sohawal and Raigaon, and but little friction in the management of the attached jagir.

Of the State of Sohawal itself there is but little to report: the Raja administers his small territory discreetly, and apart from the affairs of Raigaon but few references are made to me. The Raja has punctually repaid the instalments of the loan granted to him by the Government of India on the dates they fell due. The State, with the exception of this loan, is clear of debt, and the ordinary expenditure is within the income.

8. *Kothi*.—I have had frequent opportunities during the year of meeting the Raja and his sons. Kothi is another instance of a small State quietly and satisfactorily governed. The Raja does not himself take any active share in the administration, and is wise in leaving the details to the charge of his minister, Ram Krishen Patuk, a very energetic and able man who for many years past has been the ruling power in the Kathi State.

The Raja and his sons visited the Agent to the Governor-General at Sutna in February. Revenue Rs 7,226-4-0.

9. *Sitapura*.—The affairs of this small State, an *obari* holding under Nagode, are still managed by this office. The obaridar, Lal Trivikram Singh, who has been a pupil at the Indore Residency College for the last six years, completed his studies in November last, when by permission of the Agent to the Governor-General he returned to his village, and has since been encouraged to acquaint himself with the details of the management of his jagir. I hope during the current year the obaridar will qualify himself sufficiently to enable me to recommend that he be entrusted with the charge of his holding, which has now been under management for 12 years. Lal Trivikram Singh is an intelligent and gentlemanly lad, and has profited greatly by his education at the Residency College. He was married in March 1883 to a daughter of Lal Jenardan Singh, one of the Sirdars of the Rewah State.

The following is a statement of revenue and expenditure during the year:—

Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	R a. p.		R a. p.
Opening balance	2,432 13 10	Expenditure during the year	6,515 12 9
Receipts	7,242 11 3	Closing balance	3,159 12 4
TOTAL .	9,675 9 1	TOTAL .	9,675 9 1

Judicial.

Nature of Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of persons implicated.
1. Murder	1	1
2. Attempt at murder	1	1
3. Assault	1	1
4. Cheating	1	1
TOTAL .	4	4

10. *Criminal Justice*.—The marginal statement shows the number and nature of criminal cases disposed of in the Political Agent's Court. The number of cases tried was 4 involving 4 persons, as against 5 involving 8 persons in the preceding year. All the 4 persons brought to trial were convicted. The average duration of cases was 8.5 days as against 33 days in the previous year. The punishment of whipping was not inflicted during the year. There were no cases of *Sutti* or *Samādhi*.

11. *Police*.—The Agency Police, strength 48 men, costing Rs5,998 per annum, performed their duties satisfactorily. The health of the men has been good.

Education.

12. The schools at Nagode, Maihar, Sohawul, and Kothi have been fairly attended, but owing to the small revenues of these States but little is spent in the cause of education.

Public Works.

13. *Civil*.—Additions were made and petty works under Rs200 done to the post office buildings at Sutna, costing Rs903.

Military.—Annual repairs and petty works under Rs200 were done to the military buildings at Sutna, costing Rs887.

Communications.—

(1) IV and V Sections of Nowgong and Sutna road metalled and maintained.

(2) I and II Sections of Great Deccan Road metalled and maintained.

Petty works have been carried out on both these roads.

Post Office.

14. The following statement shews the work done during the year :—

Division.	Number of letters, papers, books, parcels, &c., for despatch.	Number of letters, papers, books, parcels, &c., for issue.	Total.	Cash Receipts.	Cash Disbursements.	Remarks.
				<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	
Sutna Division	352,291	372,341	724,632	6,127 12 0	5,493 12 0	Working of the old Post Offices during the whole year.
Ditto	21,424	23,546	44,970	531 3 6	504 0 0	Working of seven new Post Offices opened in the Rewah State on the 6th October 1884, for six months.
Ditto	7,625	9,319	16,944	344 5 9	258 0 0	Working of six new Post Offices opened in the Rewah State on 1st January 1885, for three months.
TOTAL	381,340	405,206	786,546	7,003 5 3	6,255 12 0	

There was an attack on the Government mail on the highroad about two miles from Sutna on the night of the 17th November 1884; the mail bags were taken from the runner, but were afterwards recovered by the Agency Police, and their contents found to be correct. Although strict enquiries were made by the Rewah State Police, as well as by the Sutna Agency Police, no trace has been found of the men concerned in this robbery.

Military.

15. The following shews the strength of the detachment of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry stationed at Sutna :—

	CAVALRY.				ARTILLERY.		INFANTRY.			
	EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.		EUROPEAN.		EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Troops of the line	2nd B. C.	66	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	66	...	...	...	...	...	...

Dispensaries.

16. *Dispensaries.*—The following statement shews the working of dispensaries in the Native States of the Agency. The Rewah dispensaries, 13 in number, have been separately reported on in the chapter on the administration of Rewah.

Name.	Remaining on 1st April 1884.	Admitted during the year.	Total treated during the year.	Result.				
				Cured.	Relieved.	Absented or discharged.	Died.	Remaining on 31st March 1885.
Nagode	20	2,774	2,803	2,613	5	82	16	87
Sohawal	43	2,216	2,259	2,237	...	6	1	15
TOTAL	72	4,990	5,062	4,850	5	88	17	102

NOTE.—No returns received from Maibar,

17. *Vaccination.*—The following statement shews the work done by the vaccination establishment in the States of Nagode, Sohawal, and Kothi. The work done in Rewah has been shewn in the separate report on the administration of that State.

Season.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.				EX-VACCINATION.				Percentage of successful cases in primary vaccination excluding unknown.
	Successful.	Unsuccessful doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	
1884-85	1,827	221	251	2,299	3	1	...	4	79.5

The number of vaccinations was 2,303 as compared with 3,513 in 1883-84.

The actual expenditure was Rs390, giving 2 annas and 8 pies as the cost of each successful case.

Boundaries.

18. The following figures shew the number of cases disposed of during the year :—

Disputes on file at close of 1883-84	5
New cases in 1884-85	1
TOTAL	6

Made over to the Boundary Settlement Officer, Bundelkhund, for settlement	1
Disputes left at end of the year	5

The usual annual returns are enclosed.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE REWAH STATE.

General Observations.

19. *Season and Crops.*—The rainfall, 55.90 inches as compared with an average of 45 inches, was abundant and well distributed. In some parts of the State the *kharif* crops on low-lying ground were injured by the rain, but on the whole the outturn was above the average.

In the Sone valley and in the districts of Burdi and Ramnagar, the rice crop yielded a better harvest than has been known in Rewah for the last ten years.

The *rabi* was somewhat deficient owing to the want of rain in the cold weather, but average crops were reaped: the price of food-grains was easy throughout the year, and there was no difficulty experienced in collecting the land revenue.

20. *Public health.*—With the exception of fever, which was very prevalent after the rains, the public health was good. During the cold season small-pox visited the southern districts of

the State, but not in a violent form : the country was singularly free from cholera throughout the year.

21. *Public order and security.*—With the exception of a series of dacoities, which occurred in the neighbourhood of the Mowganj Pargana, the peace of the country was undisturbed. There has been a marked decrease in violent crime, and during my tour, which extended over the greater part of the State, I was impressed with the quiet and security which all classes of the people seemed to enjoy, even in the wildest and most remote parts of the State.

20. *His Highness the Maharaja.*—It gives me much pleasure to report that during the year

* Appendix A.

His Highness the Maharaja has made considerable mental and physical progress. I would draw attention to the report* submitted by Surgeon-Major Goldsmith, Tutor to the Maharaja, which deals fully with the education and training of His Highness and his companions. Dr. Goldsmith has been unremitting in his care of the Maharaja, and I cannot speak too highly of the patience and tact with which he has carried on the duties of his appointment.

Dr. Goldsmith has not only succeeded in establishing a regular system for the Maharaja's education which has already shown good results, but he has carried with him in his efforts to work reform many of the Sircars of the State from whom we had previously feared the greatest opposition. The Maharaja has lived at Rewah in his new palace during the greater part of the year and has enjoyed excellent health. His conduct has been good, and he has made fair progress in his studies. Pandit Poorun Mull, who was appointed Assistant Tutor, has performed his duties in a highly satisfactory manner, and I fully endorse the good opinion Dr. Goldsmith has formed of him.

23. *The Maharanis.*—The Maharani Runawatji returned to Rewah in February, after an absence of nearly two years at Udaipur. The Maharanis have on several occasions expressed their approval of measures taken for the improvement of the administration of the State, and their appreciation of the care bestowed on the Maharaja's education and training.

24. *Council of Sirdars.*—Sirdar Baukay Singh, one of the members of the Council of Sirdars and an old and distinguished official of the Rewah State, died at Rewah on 3rd October. With the sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General, I appointed Moulvi Rahman Ali, Magistrate of Rewah, to the vacancy in the Council. The Moulvi, who has served for upwards of 30 years in the State, is an able and accomplished gentleman. His knowledge of Rewah and his intimate acquaintance with the history of the State and people render him a valuable acquisition to the Council.

During the year the Members of the Council have been regular in their attendance, and have given me much assistance in the settlement of cases involving questions of precedent and custom referred to them for opinion. They have also disposed of six suits, in which the Maharanis were concerned, and are now employed in the investigation of claims to jagirs brought forward by a large number of Thakurs and Sirdars of the State.

25. *Committee for the Settlement of Debts.*—During the year 122 cases involving the payment of Rs2,086 have been settled by the Committee, and the fact that but few appeals have been made against their decisions testifies to the care with which the enquiry into the claims has been made.

26. *The Dewan and Darbar officials.*—I have much pleasure in again bearing testimony to the excellent services of Pandit Het Ram, C.I.E., Dewan of Rewah. Year by year, the Dewan's influence and authority extend, and the honesty and impartiality of his character are thoroughly appreciated by all classes of people. The Revenue and Judicial branches of the Administration, which are under the Dewan's direct control and supervision, have been ably administered, and Pandit Het Ram has, in addition, rendered much valuable aid in superintending the settlement work in the Mowganj Pargana, and in tracing out and bringing to trial a gang of 40 men concerned in dacoities committed in the State. I have also to notice the satisfactory manner in which Pandit Mukand Rao has carried on the arduous duties of settlement officer in the Mowganj Pargana. The Dewan reports favourably on the work done by Baldeo Sahai, his assistant, and Raghubar Singh, Superintendent of Customs.

27. *Tour of the Superintendent of Rewah.*—I was in camp from 1st November to 15th March, and during that time I visited the greater part of the Rewah State, inspecting the tehsil offices and examining all the details of administration in districts through which I moved. After marching through the northern part of the Huzur Tehsil I went to Mowganj, where I was engaged for some time in supervising the settlement operations and in settling a disturbance made by certain Lengur Thakurs. (I will allude to this disturbance at greater length in another portion of this report.) I then went to the Berdi Pargana, which had not been visited for many years, and returning by Rewah marched through the southern district of the State, spending some days at the Umaria coal-fields. During my tour I visited a large number

of the Thakurs of the State, and had the satisfaction of settling several matters in dispute between them and the Durbar, with regard to abkari and forest rights. I am glad to be able to report that the complaints noticed by me last year, of forcing labour and taking supplies without payment, were considerably mitigated, and I have reason to think that the orders I issued, and the rules framed, have not been without avail.

Principal Events of the Year.

28. *Visit of the Agent to the Governor-General.*—Sir Lepel Griffin visited Rewah in February, and spent some days at the capital and at Govindghar. The usual ceremonial durbars were held, and more than a hundred of the Sirdars of the State, some of whom had travelled long distances for the purpose, were presented to the Agent to the Governor-General. Sir Lepel Griffin visited the Dewan's office, the school and hospital, and inspected the various public buildings which were then in course of construction, most of which have since been completed.

29. *Transfer of the Umaria coal-field to the Government of India.*—Work was recommenced at the Umaria coal-fields in October, and during that month the mines were inspected by Colonel Brownlow, R.E., who reported favourably on the prospects of the coal.

In December arrangements were made for the transfer of the Umaria coal-field to the Government of India on the conditions that, pending the decision of the Secretary of State for India as to the agency by which the coal-fields were to be permanently worked, the Government of India would undertake the operations, paying a royalty to the Rewah State of not less than eight annas and not more than one rupee per ton of coal, the Rewah State ceding full jurisdiction and all mining rights within the area required for the works. The Government of India further agreed to refund to the State the amount already paid for preliminary work and the purchase of machinery and plant.

The transfer was effected on 21st January, when I made over, on behalf of the Rewah State, to Mr. Hughes, Superintendent of the Umaria Coal Estate, the whole of the plant and machinery belonging to the mines, and marked out about four square miles of land required for the works.¹

The amount expended by the State on the coal-field between November 1881 and January, 1885, viz., Rs58,049, was refunded by the Government of India and credited to the Rewah State on 31st March 1885.

The arrangement thus made by the Government of India for the development of the Rewah coal-field was cordially agreed to by the members of the Council of Sirdars, and it is in every way satisfactory to the State—the royalty agreed upon (not less than eight annas and not more than one rupee per ton of coal extracted) is as much as the State can reasonably expect. The whole cost of opening the mines is to be borne by Government, and in addition to this expenditure the Government of India have undertaken the construction of a railway from Kutni on the East Indian Railway to Umaria, a distance of 35 miles. The State, therefore, while spared all the risks of the undertaking, reaps the full advantages of its coal-fields, and has, moreover, a railway which on extension will at some future date traverse the whole of the southern districts of Rewah, constructed free of cost. It would be to the benefit of the State if the agreement now entered into could be made permanent, for there are many collateral advantages in an enterprise of such dimensions as the development of coal-fields in a Native State being undertaken by Government agency in preference to any other. In the first place the Government enjoys the entire confidence of the State; and, secondly, such an arrangement is more likely to become permanent on the accession of the Maharaja to power, than would a similar contract entered into by a company or private persons.

Since the transfer, the work of opening out the mines, erecting machinery, and preparing for the output of coal has, I understand, progressed satisfactorily; while the construction of the railway has been vigorously pushed on, and there is every likelihood of the entire scheme being in working order by the end of the year 1885.

30. *Disturbance by Sengur Thakurs of the Mowganj Pargana.*—In November, Dhunakdhari Singh, one of the Sengur Thakurs concerned in the disturbance which took place in the Mowganj Pargana in the year 1882 (noticed in my Annual Report for 1882-83), having been ordered by a decree of the Rewah Civil Court to make over to a relative a share in hereditary property, and at the same time having been called upon to pay certain dues to the Durbar, resented these orders, and refused to comply with them. Every opportunity was given to Dhanukdhari Singh to represent any grievance that he might consider he was suffering under, and I invited him to come to Rewah for this purpose; but he refused to listen to the advice offered him, and as I learned that he was collecting armed men, and preparing to resist by

¹ *Vide* this office No. 67 of 21st January 1885.

force the orders of the Durbar, I proceeded at once to Mowganj, taking with me a sufficient number of State cavalry and infantry to quell any disturbance that might arise. Dhanukdhari Singh was repeatedly advised to come into my camp, but as he continued deaf to all remonstrance, I marched to the village of Shahpura, where I found that although Dhanukdhari Singh himself had fled into the neighbouring district of Khairagarh in the Allahabad Division, he had left his son Raghabindr Singh, a young man of about 20 years of age, with a body of some 350 armed men to occupy the village and to resist my authority. After again giving due notice to the Sengurs in the village and receiving no satisfactory reply, I was compelled to surround Shahpura with Durbar troops, and to warn Raghabindr Singh that unless he and the men with him surrendered within twenty-four hours, the village would be forcibly occupied and all persons found in armed resistance to the authority of the Durbar would be treated as rebels. During the whole of one day the position was critical, for the Sengurs showed no signs of submission, the village was barricaded, and men armed with guns and matchlocks could be seen behind the walls; but fortunately before the hours of grace expired, wiser counsels prevailed among the Sengurs, and Raghabindr Singh and his followers surrendered themselves unconditionally to me; the village was then occupied without resistance by the Durbar troops, and the

No. 1073, dated 10th December 1884.

disturbance came to an end. I reported the case to the Agent to the Governor-General, and by his orders a fine of Rs. 1,000 was imposed upon Dhanukdhari Singh for his rebellious conduct; and the amount has since been realised by the attachment of his villages.

31. *Dacoities in the Rewah State.*—While I was engaged in the settlement of this disturbance, efforts were being made for the arrest of a gang of men who had been concerned in the commission of five dacoities in the Mowganj and Huzur Tehsils. The leaders of this gang of dacoits were known to be three brothers, Ranjor Singh, Harchand Singh, and Raghunandan Singh, Sengur Thakurs belonging to the Nyagarhi State; and it was feared at one time that common cause had been made between the Sengur dacoits and the Thakurs of Shahpura, and that other malcontents among the Sengur clan were only waiting an opportunity to join these parties. This, however, did not prove to be the case. No actual junction took place between the two bodies of Sengurs, though, as has since transpired, overtures were made by both parties for a coalition.

The dacoities were committed by the three Sengur Thakurs named, on the assumed ground of their grievance against the Thakur of Nyagarhi who, for their misconduct, had dispossessed them of land held in his *elaka*; but it is probable that the real object of their depredations was to incite other Sengurs against the revenue settlement then in course of progress, and to shake off the authority of the Rewah State, which was irksome to certain of the Thakurs of the district, who, although they did not take any active part in the dacoities, were, I have good reason to believe, the moving spirits in the attacks made on the Rewah villages.

The gang was composed of about forty men, and the dacoities were committed with the greatest effrontery in villages on the highroad. A strong detachment of State troops was sent out in October; and early in the following month Harchand Singh, one of the leaders, was captured. His arrest was followed by that of three men concerned in the dacoities; these men turned approvers, and with their assistance the Dewan of Rewah, acting with the utmost energy and skill, effected the capture of no less than 32 members of the gang, including 17 men of the Bulwar caste, residents of the Allahabad district, who, it appeared, had been hired by the Sengurs to assist in the commission of the dacoities. A considerable amount of property, the proceeds of the dacoities, was recovered by the Dewan in villages of Allahabad, and all the men arrested on the charge of dacoity were brought to trial, and, with the exception of the approvers, convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from five years to transportation for life. At the close of the year under report Ranjor Singh and Raghunandan Singh, two of the leaders of the gang, were still at large, but I am glad to say that these men, as also one Raghunandan Ram, were arrested on 15th June 1885, and are now in the Rewah Jail awaiting their trial.

Dacoity and highway robbery with violence are extremely rare crimes in the Rewah State; and the success which has attended the Dewan's efforts to arrest and bring to justice the persons concerned in the cases under reference, has struck a blow at this class of offence which will have the most beneficial results in deterring other malcontents who might have felt disposed to follow the example set by these Sengur Thakurs.

32. *Revenue Survey and Settlement in the Mowganj Pargana.*—The settlement work in the Mowganj Pargana has been carried on with much zeal and activity during the year by Pandit Mokund Rao, Assistant to the Dewan. I visited Mowganj during my tour, and inspected the work done by the settlement officer and was satisfied with the progress made. The survey has been finished in the whole pargana, and of 631 villages 553 were assessed by the end of the official year; the assessments in the remaining 78 villages have since been completed. Under Pandit Mokund Rao's assessment, the collections of the pargana have

been raised from R90,286-15-6 to R1,20,832-3-3, shewing an increase of R30,545-3-9; but from this sum must be deducted lambardars' rights, amounting to R3,187-6-0, and Patwari and Chaukidari cesses, amounting to R5,882, making a total of R9,069-6-0, and thus leaving the nett increase by the new assessment at R21,475-13-9. But this assessment is open to revision, and as a large number of village-holders have refused to accept the *pattas* and have appealed to the Dewan against the orders of the settlement officer, and as on enquiry the Dewan seems disposed to think that the complaints of over-assessment are in many cases justifiable, it is probable that considerable reductions will have to be made before the final adjustment of rents is settled. It must be observed that Pandit Mokund Rao has not fixed the new assessments arbitrarily or without sufficient enquiry into the capabilities of the land. On the contrary, in the majority of cases he has reduced the assessment made by the arbitrators who were chosen from the villages under assessment, and who therefore should be fair judges of the amount of rental the villages are capable of bearing in this their first settlement: but the fact is that the rents hitherto collected by the State in the Mowganj Pargana have been out of all proportion to the real value of the villages, and the lambardars' objections are not due so much to over-assessment as to the fact that they are now called upon to pay to the State a rental which, although essentially light as compared with other parts of Rewah, involves an immediate and sudden rise which they, not unnaturally, resent. Their complaints will receive every attention from the Dewan and myself, for we are agreed in thinking that every leniency should be shown in this the first attempt ever made to settle villages in the Rewah State. Still, as the settlement is for ten years, and carries with it all the advantages of proprietary rights never before enjoyed by the lease-holders of villages, it is only fair that the rents should be equitably fixed so as to give the Durbar a fair proportion of its dues on the land. During the year Pandit Mokund Rao disposed of a great deal of case work. There were 804 cases pending in the settlement office on 31st March 1884, and 1,231 fresh cases were instituted during the year. Of this total of 2,035 cases, the settlement officer decided 1,750, leaving 285 pending on 31st March 1885.

The cost of the settlement work in the Mowganj Pargana for the year under report was R21,763-8-7—an amount which cannot be considered large when compared with the work done and the results attained.

33. *New Postal arrangements.*—During the year the Durbar transferred to the Government

1. Chundia.
2. Umaria.
3. Singwara.
4. Sohagpur.
5. Manpur.
6. Beronda.
7. Ramnagar.

8. Amarpatam.
9. Mungaou.
10. Sitalha.
11. Sohagi.
12. Mowganj.
13. Burdi.

Postal Department the offices at the places noted in the margin, paying R430 per mensem for the maintenance of runners. The Postal Department carry free of postage covers franked by officials of the State on Rewah State service. The arrangement has worked well, and I believe that the offices

have paid expenses, with the exception of that at Beronda, which by mutual agreement was closed in February 1885. The result to Rewah has been that postal expenses have been reduced from R1,188 to R612 per mensem. The service between the two important towns of Sutna and Rewah is not, however, all that can be desired; as, owing to the weight of the mail bags, the post on this line is much delayed. Representations have been made on this subject to the Postal Department, and it is hoped that a mail cart, or at any rate a double line of runners, will be established on this line.

Details of Administration.

34. *Financial Condition.*—The following statement gives the revenue and expenditure of the year under report, as compared with the estimates:—

REVENUE.	Estimate for 1884-85.	Actual for 1884-85.	Expenditure.	Estimate for 1884-85.	Actual for 1884-85.
	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.
Land Revenue	7,06,000 0 0	7,20,724 0 0	Land Revenue	1,14,580 0 0	1,07,843 0 0
Forest	80,000 0 0	1,48,739 0 0	Forests	56,800 0 0	83,899 0 0
Customs	2,00,000 0 0	1,90,302 0 0	Army	2,71,844 0 0	2,06,096 0 0
Abkari	29,500 0 0	40,655 0 0	Public Works	2,95,280 0 0	3,04,514 0 0
Law and Justice	10,500 0 0	29,209 0 0	Law and Justice	17,628 0 0	15,914 0 0
Miscellaneous	2,600 0 0	15,545 0 0	Police	43,932 0 0	52,459 0 0
Interest	8,000 0 0	5,024 0 0	Educational Department	9,312 0 0	8,463 0 0
Public debts	22,000 0 0	13,024 0 0	Political charges	33,600 0 0	31,017 0 0
Colliery	.....	65,341 0 0	Customs	50,480 0 0	55,031 0 0
Dijawan	.....	30,577 0 0	Religious and Charitable grants	85,100 0 0	85,017 0 0
Opening balance	.....	5,20,834 0 0	State charges	1,65,864 0 0	1,66,864 0 0
TOTAL	10,59,000 0 0	12,05,139 0 0	Miscellaneous	12,880 0 0	12,138 0 0
			Old debts	1,25,000 0 0	32,080 0 0
			Other expenses	.....	13,063 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	13,00,876 0 0	17,85,973 0 0	TOTAL	12,92,146 0 0	13,55,324 0 0
			Closing balance	.....	4,30,049 0 0
			TOTAL	13,00,870 0 0	17,85,973 0 0

The revenue was upwards of 2 lakhs better than the estimate and ₹1,52,564 more than last year, the chief items of increase being under the heads of Land Revenue, Forest, Abkari, and Law and Justice. The surplus is further accounted for by two extraordinary items, *viz.*, the refund by the Government of India of colliery expenses, amounting to ₹58,049, and the realization of Difawun, a cess taken from rent-free holders at the rate of ₹4 per cent. on the assumed value of the lands. This cess was levied on the occasion of the marriage of one of the illegitimate daughters of His Highness the late Maharaja.

The expenditure, ₹13,55,524, was ₹63,178 in excess of estimate, the principal increase being under the head of Public Works, on which ₹3,94,514 were spent as compared with an estimate of ₹2,95,284. This extra expenditure was incurred as funds were available and includes ₹24,483, the cost of a line of telegraph between Rewah and Sutna completed during the previous year, and ₹34,472 on account of colliery expenses included in the amount subsequently refunded by the Government of India on the transfer of the Umaria coal-fields.

The opening balance was ₹5,20,834 and the closing balance on 31st March 1885 ₹4,30,649.

Public Works.

35. *Public Works*.—I have much pleasure in reporting that very satisfactory progress has been made in Public Works in the Rewah States since Mr. Harris assumed executive charge. I attach (Appendix B) Mr. Harris's report for the year. The new Jail and Kutcherry buildings are now completed and occupied; they are works of a substantial nature and have been finished with much care, while at the same time Mr. Harris has kept contract rates for every kind of work within reasonable limits. In addition to these two large buildings on which upwards of ₹1,50,000 have been spent, Mr. Harris has constructed several useful minor works in the towns of Rewah and Sutna. New roads have been made (1) between Gobindgarh and Ramnagarâ, crossing the Kymore Range by the Popra Ghât; (2) between Amarpatan and Ramnagar by the Guserai Ghât; (3) between Amarpatan and Rampur; (4) between Mowganj and Sihaol. These are all useful roads which will open up the country and give free access between the Rewah plateau and the wilder districts lying to the south of the Kymore Range. The total amount expended by the Executive Engineer on Public Works during the year was ₹2,93,783.

Mr. Harris's report is attached, Appendix B.

Forest.

36. *Forest*.—Mr. McKee, Superintendent of Forests, has submitted an interesting report on the work carried out by him during the year. (Appendix C.)

Under the head of Forest Improvement Mr. McKee describes the measures taken by him for the conservation of the areas marked as reserves in the Majholi, Bandhogarh, and Son forests; and for the protection of the forest on the Kymore hills in the neighbourhood of Gobindgarh. These reserves will be worked on the plans proposed by the Superintendent of Forests, and it is hoped that some years hence the State will regain some of the revenue from forests which, owing to the indiscriminate felling of timber during the lifetime of His Highness Maharaja Raghuraj Singh has been for many years lost to Rewah.

The opening of the colliery works at Umaria and the commencement of the line of railway from Kutni to Umaria have created a demand for timber, and under this head Mr. McKee has been able to raise a nett revenue of ₹44,700. This demand will probably increase during the next few years, and Mr. McKee advises that the attention of the Forest Department should be turned to meeting it rather than to larger and less certain contracts, such as the supply of sleepers outside the limits of the State.

A very large lac crop, sufficient to fill to overflowing the godowns at Sohagpur and Singrowli, was followed by a great fall in prices. Lac which sold during the previous year at ₹10 per maund, barely realised ₹6 per maund in the year under report. Over 14,000 maunds of lac were sold and the nett profits amounted to ₹27,431. The financial results of the year's work in the Rewah Forests show a surplus of ₹54,599, a larger income than has ever before been collected under this head, and in addition to this surplus there are stocks of lac and timber in hand valued at ₹25,000.

Mr. McKee has worked with his usual energy and skill, and the satisfactory results obtained are due entirely to his careful supervision of all the different heads under which he has divided the working of his department.

Judicial.

37. *Criminal Justice*.—The following statement shows the work done in the different criminal courts during 1884-85 as compared with the return for the previous year :—

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	SUPERINTENDENT.				DEWAN.				MAGISTRATE OF DEWAN.				DEPUTY MAGISTRATES, AND HONORARY MAGISTRATES.				TOTAL.			
	1883-84.		1884-85.		1883-84.		1884-85.		1883-84.		1884-85.		1883-84.		1884-85.		1883-84.		1884-85.	
	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.
1. Murder . . .	1	1	2	2	16	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	28	2	2
2. Abetment of murder . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
3. Culpable homicide amounting to murder . . .	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1
4. Dacoity . . .	...	...	...	...	...	4	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	36
5. Criminal breach of trust . . .	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	13	16	4	4	4	6	19	30	10	23	33	34
6. Theft of cattle . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	18	33	6	14	6	9	7	14	22	43	13	28
7. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt . . .	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	0	11	0	10	3	13	16	21	14	27	24	31
8. Dealing in stolen property . . .	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	2	0	...	...	1	3	...	...	5	13	...	...
9. Theft of property . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	61	84	9	10	174	333	240	415	226	423	249	426
10. Assent or criminal force . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	2	3	36	38	2	3	38	43	43
11. Wrongful restraint . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	6	41	70	2	6	43	71	71
12. Miscellaneous . . .	1	1	...	...	85	108	6	41	381	608	81	44	807	1,456	778	1,241	1,274	2,173	810	1,326
TOTAL . . .	2	2	2	2	110	143	12	81	472	767	62	88	998	1,834	1,130	1,829	1,532	2,741	1,208	2,000

Of 2,000 persons brought to trial, 1,053 were convicted and 947 acquitted.

There is a marked decrease in the number of cases of violent crime. There were only two cases of murder involving two persons during the year under report as compared with 16 cases and 28 persons in the previous year.

Sentence of death was executed on one of the two persons brought to trial for murder.

There were 27 appeals from the sentences passed by the Deputy Magistrates. In 14 cases the decisions were upheld, in 5 reversed, in 6 modified, and 2 appeals were pending at the close of the year.

There were 19 appeals from the Magistrate's decision to the Dewan's court. In 11 cases the sentence was upheld, in 6 reversed, and in 2 modified.

There was one appeal to the Superintendent from the sentence passed by the Dewan's court: the decision of the lower court was upheld.

38. *Civil Justice*.—The following statement shows the work done by the civil courts during the year under review, as compared with the last year's return :—

NAME OF COURT.	1883-84.					1884-85.				
	Cases pending on 1st April 1883.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1884.	Cases pending on 1st April 1884.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining on 31st March 1885.
1. Dewan . . .	32	249	281	248	33	33	182	215	193	22
2. Civil Judge (only one now) . . .	31	803	834	788	46	46	417	463	448	15
3. Deputy Magistrates (10) . . .	171	2,940	3,111	3,018	93	93	2,724	2,817	2,672	145
4. Honorary Magistrates (6) . . .	118	416	534	430	104	104	509	613	461	152
TOTAL . . .	352	4,408	4,760	4,484	276	276	3,832	4,108	3,774	334

The total number of civil suits filed during the year was less than in the previous year. But the work done by the several courts was not satisfactory, the number of pending cases having risen from 276 to 334. The principal falling off is in the courts of the Deputy Magistrates. The work of the Civil Judge's court having considerably decreased as arrears were worked off, the appointment of an extra Civil Judge was abolished in the month of October 1884.

The work before the courts consisted of 2,502 regular suits, 1,219 applications for execution of decree, and 387 miscellaneous cases.

There were 173 appeals to the Civil Judges from the awards of the Honorary and Deputy Magistrates; 48 decisions were upheld, 73 reversed, 16 remanded for revision, 8 settled by arbitration, 21 modified, and 7 remained pending.

Of 448 cases decided in the Civil Judge's court at Rewah, 154 appeals were made to the Dewan; of these 22 decisions were upheld, 103 reversed, 16 remanded for revision, 2 compromised, 9 modified, and 2 remained pending. The number of cases which were reversed on appeal is very discreditable to the Civil Judge.

Of 50 appeals made to the Superintendent from the Dewan's court, the decisions in 35 cases were upheld, in 7 reversed, in 2 modified, and 6 appeals were pending at the close of the year.

The following return shows the total value of suits filed in the different civil courts:—

							Total Value.
							R a. p.
Honorary Magistrates	.	.	.	.	.	.	8,572 7 0
Deputy Magistrates	.	.	.	.	.	.	51,820 0 7
Civil Judges	.	.	.	.	.	.	21,773 14 0
Dewan	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,41,802 11 9
GRAND TOTAL							<u>2,23,969 1 4</u>

39. *Court-fees.*—The income realised from court-fees was Rs. 21,965 as compared with Rs. 24,937-14 in the previous year.

40. *Jail.*—The marginal return shows the number of prisoners in the Rewah Jail at the

YEAR.	LIFE PRISONERS.			TERM PRISONERS.			GRAND TOTAL.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1883-84 . . .	7	1	8	241	24	265	273
1884-85 . . .	9	1	10	201	28	229	239
Increase . . .	2	..	2	..	4	..	..
Decrease . . .	..	..	..	40	..	36	84

close of the year as compared with the return for 1883-84. The health of the prisoners was fairly good. There was no disturbance of any kind in the jail. Since the close of the year the new jail building has been completed and is now occupied by the prisoners. The darogah of the jail has performed his duties satisfactorily. The prisoners besides turning out carpet work and

other jail industry, are employed in labour on the roads and public buildings within town limits.

41. *Schools.*—The marginal return shows an increase in the average attendance as compared with the same for the previous year;

the progress of education in the Rewah school is good. One boy passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination. The Agent to the Governor-General visited the Rewah school in February. As the residence of the Superintendent was moved to one of the new houses lately built for the officers of the administration, the Residency was given up in April 1884 for the use of the Rewah High School. The building is well adapted for the purpose; and as it

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Description of Class.	AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE.	
		1883-84.	1884-85.
Rewah School . . .	English . . .	60-80	67-57
	Urdu . . .	25-91	26-33
	Sanskrit . . .	14-74	11-26
	Hindi . . .	68-93	77-87
	Total	170-38	183-03
Tehsil Schools . . .	Urdu, Persian, and Hindi . . .	349-47	394-18
	GRAND TOTAL.	519-85	577-21

would have cost upwards of Rs50,000 to build a new school-house, considerable saving has been effected by the arrangement. The present school-house has the advantage of being on a healthy site outside the town; and there is accommodation in the out-houses for a considerable number of boys, the sons of Sirdars attending the school from the neighbouring villages.

42. *Dispensaries.*—The following statement shows the work done in the 13 Dispensaries maintained by the Rewah State :—

NAME.	Remaining on 1st April 1884.	Admitted during the year.	Total treated during the year.	Result.				
				Cured.	Relieved.	Absented or discharged.	Died.	Remaining on 31st March 1885.
1. Agency Hospital, Satna	22	1,489	1,511	1,423	6	43	8	31
2. Satna Bazar Dispensary	164	5,253	5,417	4,715	53	469	30	150
3. Rewah In-patient Dispensary . . .	255	7,823	8,078	6,652	39	1,109	21	257
4. Rewah Out-patient „ . . . .	...	3,533	3,533	2,531	...	864	...	138
5. Rewah Jail Hospital	39	1,684	1,723	1,702	...	6	3	12
6. Rewah Military „	15	656	671	654	...	1	1	15
7. Mungowan Dispensary	58	2,264	2,322	2,084	...	199	1	38
8. Sitlaha „	135	4,708	4,843	4,610	...	136	...	97
9. Burdi „	75	4,490	4,565	4,422	...	6	13	124
10. Chundia „	71	3,273	3,349	3,024	...	214	1	110
11. Ramnagar „	67	3,800	3,867	3,701	...	109	...	57
12. Sohagpur „ . . . .	...	1,530	1,530	1,365	...	105	...	60
13. Umaria „	1	359	360	338	...	9	5	8
TOTAL	902	40,867	41,769	37,221	98	3,270	83	1,097

Four new dispensaries—two at Rewah, one at Sohagpur, and one at Umaria—were opened during the year under report.

43. *Vaccination.*—The following return shows the work done by the Vaccination Establishment in the Rewah State :—

SEASON.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.				RE-VACCINATION.				Percentage of successful cases in primary vaccination excluding unknown.
	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	
1884-85. . . .	31,152	4,206	3,281	38,639	136	27	39	202	88.1

The percentage of successful cases is 88.1 as compared with 86.2 in the previous year. There has been a decrease in the number of vaccinations, but the Agency Surgeon believes that greater care has been taken in checking the amount of work actually done than was the case last year, when the returns were fictitiously filled in. The expenditure was Rs6,007-15-3, making the cost of each successful case about 2 annas and 10 pies, somewhat higher than the cost in previous years.

The operations were made with lymph obtained direct from England.

The vaccinators have, as a body, worked fairly well.

BAGHELKHUND AGENCY,
Satna, 13th July 1885.

D. W. BARR, Major,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand and Supdt of Rewah.

P.S.—A report on Irrigation in the Native States of the Baghelkhand Agency was submitted with this office No. 688, dated 4th August 1884, and I did not understand that a report was required every year. I have nothing to add to the information already given.

I was in camp as Political Agent, Baghelkhand, for 59 days.

D. W. BARR,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

APPENDIX G.

Annual Report of the Western Malwa Agency for 1884-85.

By COLONEL H. M. BULLER, Central India Horse.

1. During the past year no political events of any great importance occurred in the States under this Agency. The rainfall was below the average, amounting only to 28·5 inches, but though insufficient to fill the tanks throughout the country, it proved enough for the crops, the out turn of both kharif and rabi being good. Prices of all grain throughout the district were unusually low, and consequent on the depressed state of the opium market, complaints were again constantly heard of the inability of the cultivators to pay their rents.

2. The health of the district during the nine months of 1884 was fairly good, but in March 1885 the fatal scourge of cholera again made its appearance with much virulence at Ujjain, where thousands of pilgrims and natives of all classes were assembling on account of the Singhat Fair about to be held there in the following month. Up to the end of the year, 48 fatal cases of cholera were registered, out of 97 men attacked.

3. During the winter I took the opportunity of visiting most of the chief towns and places of interest in the district, and was altogether 50 days in camp. Starting from Ujjain, I marched *viâ* Barnagar and Rutlam, to Bájnâ on the Rajputana frontier, where I halted for several days to enable me to enquire into a large number of border cases which had been pending for over three years. I was met there by Lieutenant Evans-Gordon, Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Pertabgarh, and the usual Border Court was held. One hundred and twelve cases were investigated and settled. These were chiefly between Bhils of the States of Rutlam and Sailana in Central India, and Banswara, Pertabgarh and Kusalgarh, of Rajputana. Many of these cases appear to have arisen from neglect in extradition of criminals by the officials of the neighbouring States; those of Kusalgarh and Rutlam being specially noticeable. Were offenders handed over on fair proof of the guilt being afforded by the local officials, in many cases restitution of stolen property would naturally follow, and the offenders would be punished without the intervention of British officers; whereas now they remain for months unsettled until the assembly of the Border Courts. Unfortunately, however, it appears to be considered a point of honour amongst the officials on both sides of the border to throw every obstacle in the way of arrest of criminals, and paltry excuses are constantly made for their non-arrest.

4. Continuing my tour from the Rajputana border, I visited Sheogarh, Sailana, Piplowda, Jaora, Neemuch, Sitamau, and Gungrâr, returning to Agar by the end of December.

5. Subsequently in March I visited the pargana of Malhargarh in the Jaora district for the purpose of verifying the measurements and field-books of several villages belonging to the Rângrah Thakurs of that pargana which required re-assessment.

6. *Gwalior Territory.*—Affairs in the 21 parganas of this district have been well managed, and work with Sir Michael Filose, the Sir Subah, and the other officials of Malwa has always been of a most pleasant nature. His Highness the Maharaja has liberally sanctioned the sum of Rs. 1,500 for the erection of a serai at Ghatia on the Agar and Ujjain road which was much required, and if he would add to this by authorising the construction of a similar building at Ujjain near the railway terminus, it would be a boon to all native travellers who now are compelled to go some distance to the city before obtaining shelter.

* * * * *

8. *Indore Parganas.*—Regarding this State, I have much pleasure in reporting that a great improvement has taken place since last year in the manner in which all official work is carried on, owing chiefly to the ability and interest displayed in his work by the Vakil, Sheik Azimuddin, who was appointed to this Agency in January last. Attention is now promptly paid to all requests from this Agency, and a large number of long-standing cases have been adjusted.

9. Many families of Moghias in the Turánâ and other Indore Parganas have recently, under orders from the Maharaja, received grants of land, plough, bullocks, &c., and are gradually turning their attention to agriculture. Complaints against them, which formerly were so numerous by the inhabitants of the adjoining States, have now in consequence almost ceased.

10. *Rutlam.*—His Highness Raja Ranjit Singh continues to take the greatest interest in the well-being and good management of his State.

11. In January last he issued a proclamation declaring the abolition of all transit dues, with the exception of opium, throughout his State, and thereby set an example which I trust will speedily be followed by other Chiefs in Western Malwa.

12. A new dispensary is now in course of construction, the foundation-stone of which was laid by the Agent to the Governor-General in March last when he and a party of visitors from Indore and other stations were hospitably received and entertained by the Raja at his capital.

13. Mr. Shamji Krishna Varma, an intelligent official who is fortunate in having received a University education in England, has recently been appointed Minister at Rutlam in room of the former Dewan, Rao Bahadur Gopal Rao Hari Deshmakh, who on account of business affairs in Bombay deemed it advisable to resign the post at Rutlam which he had so ably held during the past year.

14. As formerly, His Highness continues to give great encouragement to education throughout the State, and a large number of students daily attend at the Rutlam College, which is ably superintended by Mr. Herbert Sherring.

15. On the occasion of the Agent to the Governor-General's visit to Rutlam, he availed himself of the opportunity of inspecting the College, and presented prizes to the best students and scholars of that institution, as well as to those of the district schools, representatives of all of those having been summoned for the occasion.

16. The long-standing dispute regarding the collection of customs revenues in this and the adjoining State of Sailana still, I regret to say, remains unadjusted. After a searching enquiry in the various systems which have prevailed at different times during the last 25 years, propositions were made which it was hoped might meet the wishes of both Durbars. As the Sailana Chief, however, declined to accept the terms offered and wished for modifications which the Rutlam Durbar did not feel inclined to accord, the proposed agreement had to be annulled and the question deferred for future consideration.

17. *Jaora*.—Regarding this State a detailed report has been so recently submitted to Government that it is needless to do more than to note that affairs during the past twelve months have not materially improved, notwithstanding the exertions of Khan Bahadur Syad Hadi Hussein, who was appointed last year as adviser to the Chief. Financially its condition is no better than it was the previous year, as the debt has been found to exceed 18 lakhs, and there appears to be little hope of this amount being visibly reduced until the needed reforms so often and strongly impressed on the Chief have been honestly carried out by him.

18. His Highness, though extravagant and disinclined to trouble himself much about State business, is nevertheless intelligent and still young. It is therefore to be hoped that he will yet learn to act prudently, and show his ability to conduct affairs with discretion, and thus to follow in the steps of his father.

19. Several of the villages of the Thakurs in the Malhargarh district, who were discontented with their leases, have during the year been carefully measured and assessed; fair leases on lower terms than those prevailing in the neighbourhood being offered to them for any term extending from 3 to 30 years. As yet I regret to say they have not accepted the offer made, as by holding out they hope to obtain a fixed rate in perpetuity. This they have no right to expect, nor would it be in accordance with the guarantee granted by Captain MacDonald in A.D. 1821. This has been carefully explained to them. A separate and detailed report on this subject has recently been submitted.

20. *Sailana*.—The real management of this State has continued as usual in the hands of the Kamdar, Mohan Lall, an able and reliable official. Raja Duli Singh, who is a great invalid, became somewhat estranged from his Minister, and at one time wished to obtain his removal from office. As fortunately this was not permitted, he has ceased to agitate on the subject and has again become reconciled to the Kamdar, who has steadily continued to act to the best of his ability in the interests of his master.

21. The income during the year, *viz.*, Sambat 1940 (A.D. 1883-84) amounted to ₹1,52,809, and expenditure, including ₹36,242 for the Chief's private use, was ₹1,42,357, showing a small credit surplus of ₹10,452. The balance of former debt, *viz.*, ₹21,962, still remains unsettled, and during the last year it was found necessary to incur a fresh loan of ₹12,423, making a total debt of ₹34,385.

The attention of the Minister has, however, been directed to the necessity for curtailing expenditure, and every endeavour will be made to liquidate the debt as soon as possible.

22. In August the Raja applied for permission to adopt Jeswant Singh of Semlia as his heir, and Government was pleased to grant sanction to the same. This young Thakur, 22 years of age, is intelligent and well disposed, and having been educated at the Indore Rajkumar College is likely hereafter to make an efficient ruler. His younger brother, Chattar Singh, a lad of 18, who is also receiving his education at the Indore College, has lately set up a claim for the Semlia Jagir on the grounds of his elder brother's adoption. The case is now under consideration.

23. *Sitamaru*.—The Chief of this State, Raja Bhowani Singh, has been seriously ill during the past half year from a severe attack of asthma and lung disease, and but little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

24. The privilege of adoption has been granted to him by Government, but as yet the final selection of an heir has not been made, owing to his wish to set aside the claims of a near relation for those of a more distant cousin.

25. Affairs in the State have gone on smoothly owing to the tact and good management of the Minister, Bhowani Baksh, in whom the Chief places implicit reliance.

26. The total debt of the State is now reduced to ₹1,00,400, which is being paid off by regular annual instalments of ₹13,000.

27. The average yearly income amounts to ₹1,35,000, but out of this an annual tribute of ₹55,000 has to be paid to the Gwalior Durbar, leaving a balance only of ₹80,000 for State expenditure, liquidation of debt, and for the Raja's personal expenditure.

28. The Chief is willing to abolish transit dues on all goods excepting opium; the amount now levied under this head being about ₹1,600, as but little merchandise passes through the Sitamau State. The formal intimation to Government, however, on this head has as yet not been submitted, owing to the illness of the Chief.

29. *Guaranteed Thakurs*.—There is little to bring to notice regarding these holdings during the past year. The income of most of the Thakurs is insignificant, as none of them, excepting Piplowda, possesses more than two or three villages. They, however, cling tenaciously to the few privileges and rights left to them, and take great pride in the fact of their names and villages being entered in the Book of Treaties.

30. Thakur Bhagwat Singh of Nowlana died in September 1884 and was succeeded by his son Pirthi Singh, whose succession has been acknowledged by Government.

31. A dispute arose between Rawat Achal Singh of Piplia and his brother Takht Singh of Nowlana regarding the arrears of his share of the Tanka and lands bequeathed by his father. Both men came to Agar in October, and after an investigation of their respective claims, a settlement was effected which, it is hoped, will put a stop to further disputes on this head.

32. *Neemuch*.—The post of Cantonment Magistrate has been held throughout the year by Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, by whom a large number of criminal and civil cases were settled. The only prisoners committed for trial in the sessions court were two Pathans from the Eusafzai border, who wounded some of the Cantonment Police whilst being detected in the act of committing a burglary. The case against them being proved, they were sentenced to 14 years' transportation.

33. *Judicial*.—Throughout the different States 40 persons were apprehended for various crimes: (1) 5 of these were for murder or homicide, (2) 21 for theft and cattle-lifting, and (3) 14 for miscellaneous offences. Of the first class two were discharged, but one of them was ordered to be kept under restraint for life, being of unsound mind, and three remained for trial at the close of the year.

34. Only two cases of highway robbery occurred: one on the Agar and Ujjain highroad within a mile of the city of Ujjain, when a baniah was wounded by the robbers and plundered to the extent of ₹200; the other on the Shajapur and Indore road, when some merchants were attacked and their property and jewelry carried off. Both of these robberies took place within the limits of the Gwalior State, and in neither case were the district police able to obtain and clue to the perpetrators.

35. Compensation for their loss might fairly be awarded to the merchants, but as yet the Durbar have not intimated their intention of granting such.

36. On the whole, crime has been less throughout the district in this than in previous years, and complaints against the Moghias have largely decreased. This I attribute a good deal to the fact of the men of this class having been carefully registered and to the feeling which they now entertain that a strong supervision is being kept over them.

37. *Civil Justice*.—Only 25 suits were instituted during the year, of which 22 were disposed of, and 3 were pending at the close of the year.

* * * * *

39. *Boundaries*.—Five cases were settled by Captain Muir, Boundary Officer, in April 1884, viz.:—

1. Sarolia, Pargana Ujjain (Gwalior),

versus

Bandwa, Pargana Turana (Indore).

2. Nal Sabalgarh (Piplowda)

versus

Bauriakheri, Amargarh (Surwan).

3. Makshi, Pargana Tonk (Gwalior),

versus

Bandwa Pargana Turana (Indore).

4. Guderkhara (Biploda)

versus

Amargarh (Surwan).

5. Bauriakheri (Surwan)

versus

Ambiramba (Partabgarh).

40. During the last working season no officer's services could be obtained for this purpose, and the number of cases has therefore unavoidably increased.

Number of unsettled cases at the beginning of 1884-85 were	76
New ones instituted during year	19
	—
	95
Settled during the year	5
	—
Remaining at close of 1884-85	90

41. In addition to these, one case extending over several miles on the Rutlam and. Kusalgarh frontier was investigated and surveyed by Lieutenant Evans-Gordon, but no official maps or documents regarding it have as yet reached this office, and nothing is further known of it more than that the Rutlam authorities were dissatisfied and intended to appeal.

* * * * *

43. The other five dispensaries at Agar, Ujjain, Jaora, Rutlam, and Sailana have all been well maintained.

* * * * *

45. The institution of a dispensary at Sitamau is much needed, as no good medical relief is obtainable anywhere in that district. This dispensary might advantageously be placed under the charge of the medical officer at Agar in a similar manner to that of the one at Sarangpur.

* * * * *

47. *Postal*.—The mail service has been fairly efficient, but the institution of a mail cart from Ujjain to Agar in lieu of runners would be a great boon to all residents of this cantonment, as well as to the inhabitants of the adjoining district of Jhálrapátan. The cost to Government would scarcely exceed what is now annually paid, as a large income would be derived from the carriage of passengers to and fro in the cart with the mails.

48. No robberies of the mails occurred.

49. The telegraph line from Shajapur to Agar was completed in May 1884, and has proved to be a good speculation, as well as an immense advantage to all in this neighbourhood, the receipts of the office being more than double what was anticipated.

50. *Military*.—A separate return is appended. The 1st Regiment took part in the Cavalry Camp of Exercise at Mhow under Lieutenant-General Sir R. Phayre in January 1885, when His Highness the Nawab of Jaora, Honorary Major of the Corps, also joined and took much interest in the manœuvres. His Highness the Raja of Rutlam was also present at the camp.

51. In February 1885, a rifle meeting was held at Agar at which detachments of all local corps in Central India and Rajputana were present. Nearly all the Chiefs in Central India presented purses to be shot for, and much healthy rivalry between the various regiments was thereby created.

52. The following returns accompany:—

A. Civil Justice.
B. Criminal Justice.
C. Attendance of witnesses.
D. Police.
E. Jails.
F. Revenue.

H. Public Works from Local Funds.
J. Post Office.
K. Military.
L. Vaccination.
I to VII. Educational Tables.

AGRA,

25th July 1885.

H. M. BULLER, Colonel,

Offg. Political Agent, Western Malwa.

P.S.—The following paragraphs should be added to the Annual Report for 1884-85:—

Irrigation.—No works of any great importance have been undertaken in any of the Native States during the past year, the rainfall as usual having proved amply sufficient to enable cultivators to raise all crops excepting those of the higher class without having to resort to artificial means of irrigation.

For opium and sugarcane, wells or tanks are required, and for this purpose the system common throughout Malwa is to excavate catcha wells to the depth of about 20 or 25 feet. These only last for four or five years and then become useless from the accumulation of earth and débris which is washed into them during the rainy season, when they have either to be renewed or fresh wells dug in their place. The cost of this, however, is so trifling that it suits the taste and pockets of the cultivators far better than constructing masonry wells.

As the leases of villages are seldom granted for more than ten or twelve years, and tenants are liable to ejection on failure to pay their rent in full, it is only natural that they should not feel inclined to invest much capital either in making expensive masonry wells or constructing "bandhs" for storage of water, the return of money so expended being uncertain. Cultivators do not appear to receive much assistance or encouragement from the Durbars on this head, but the matter has been brought to their attention.

The system of bandh-making is sufficiently remunerative to make it worth while to remit for a time revenue on land so irrigated, but it is only in some tracts of Malwa that tanks can to any extent be utilised. Irrigation canals, owing to the physical formation of the country, as mentioned in my former reports, are out of the question.

Local manufactures.—But little attention hitherto seems to have been paid to handicraft manufactures of other than the commonest kind, but greater interest will, it is hoped, now be shown, owing to the useful illustrated publications on this subject under the direction of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Government of India, which are being taken in by some of the Chiefs.

The articles chiefly produced in Malwa are—

1. At Rampura (Indore territory), silver-ware, such as plates, rings, atrdâns; also sword-blades.
2. At Mandsaur, Jawad, and Barod (Gwalior), jâzims or dyed cloths of different patterns printed with rough wooden stamps.
3. At Rutlam, brass and copper utensils.
4. At Barnagar (Gwalior), native shoes and leather-work.
5. At Mehidpur (Indore), horse-trappings.

H. M. BULLER, *Colonel,*
Offg. Political Agent, Western Malwa.

APPENDIX H.

No. 1124, dated Sirdarpur, the 31st August 1885.

From—MAJOR N. C. MARTELLI, Political Agent, Bhopawar,

To—SIR LEFEL H. GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, Indore.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Bhopawar Agency for the year 1884-85.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Biddulph, who obtained sick leave to England for one year, handed over charge of the Agency on the 13th June 1884 to Major Burne, who was then commanding the Malwa Bhil Corps. Major Burne remained in charge until 21st February 1885, when Major H. Wylie, C.S.I., succeeded him and held charge until the close of the year.

I took charge on 1st July last, and my knowledge of the Agency therefore being limited, this report is framed from notes kindly left by Colonel Biddulph and Major Burne.

Annual Report of the Bhopawar Agency for the year 1884-85.

CHAPTER I.

General Remarks.

2. The year under report has hardly been an eventful one. The only event worth noting was the attempt made to capture Nana Rawat, the notorious outlaw of Jobat, and his death on the 12th May 1884, at the hands of a detachment of the Malwa Bhil Corps under Resaldar-Major Isri Parshad. Nana Rawat was a terror to the country around Parwa (Jobat), and his death is a great relief to the people of that part of Jobat. Colonel Biddulph reported the matter fully in his letter No. 775 A., dated 12th June 1884.

3. *Health.*—The general health of the public has been good throughout the Agency, but in Barwani, Dhar, Jhabua, Jobat, &c., 790 cases of cholera occurred during the year, 382 of which proved fatal. During the first quarter of the official year, the disease continued in Barwani and Dhar territory with some virulence, but fortunately it did not take an epidemic form.

4. *Crops.*—The yield of kharif crops, both above and below the Ghâts, was not very good. Owing to a protracted break in the rain during the month of August, and again an excess of moisture owing to heavy rain in the month of September, the outturn of kharif crops was 50 and 70 per cent. above and below the Ghâts respectively. The rabi harvest was a good one and the outturn of opium was equal to the average.

5. *Judicial.*—The judicial work of the Agency has been as follows:—

Civil.—One hundred and nine suits, involving a total value of Rs2,765, were disposed of in the Political Agent's Court, and nine cases remained pending at the close of the year.

Fifteen cases, involving a total value of Rs537, were disposed of by the Deputy Road Superintendent, and one remained undecided at the close of the year.

Criminal.—The subjoined table shews the number of criminal cases tried by the Political Agent and the Deputy Road Superintendent during the year:—

OFFENCES.	Cases.	Persons implicated.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Transported.	Imprisoned.	Miscellaneous.	REMARKS.
Murder and attempted murder	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	
Culpable homicide	7	7	6	1	...	6	...	
Dacoity	6	27	11	16	...	11	...	
Highway robbery . . . . .	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cattle theft	8	9	7	2	...	7	...	
Miscellaneous offences	29	66	51	15	...	24	27	
TOTAL	51	110	76	34	...	49	27	

Roads.

6. *Bombay and Agra Road*.—The following statement shews the traffic that passed over this road :—

ARTICLES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Mds.	₹	Mds.	₹	Mds.	₹	
Opium	135	27,000	...	...	135	27,000	
English manufactures . . . . .	...	...	75	7,500	75	7,500	
Country "	840	37,800	585	26,325	1,425	64,125	
Raw cotton	480	7,696	1,035	16,560	1,515	24,256	
Brandy	24	960	...	...	24	960	
Coin	2	5,900	80	17,000	82	22,900	
Fireworks	885	15,930	15	180	900	16,110	
Groceries	17,445	1,04,742	6,375	53,857	23,820	1,58,600	
Timber	14,265	14,265	1,935	1,935	16,200	16,200	
Brass and copper vessels	285	12,825	495	22,275	780	35,100	
Grain	14,805	16,211	2,760	4,725	17,565	20,936	
TOTAL	49,166	2,43,329	13,355	1,50,357	62,521	3,93,687	

The collections from opium dues, taken in the interests of the Native States concerned, amounted to ₹3,905-15 as compared with ₹4,777-12 of the previous year, showing a decrease of ₹871-13. The collections of the year under report will be distributed to the co-sharers after deducting the fixed amount of cost of the Police, *viz.*, ₹2,460.

7. *Malwa and Guzarath Road*.—The subjoined table shews the amount of traffic that passed over this road during the year :—

ARTICLES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Mds.	₹	Mds.	₹	Mds.	₹	
Opium	25	4,034	5	813	30	4,847	
English manufactures	408	23,572	40	4,425	448	27,997	
Country "	19	1,380	1,091	1,10,992	1,110	1,12,372	
Raw cotton . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brass and copper vessels . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead . . . . .	...	...	2	40	2	40	
Mhowa fruits	17,374	7,363	21	41	17,395	7,404	
Tobacco	12,031	89,622	8	93	12,039	89,715	
Groceries	20,807	1,01,766	19,008	1,61,620	39,815	2,63,386	
Timber	33,237	20,171	...	...	33,237	20,171	
Corn	5,994	8,501	23,044	40,058	29,038	48,559	
Miscellaneous	47	10,225	34	3,002	81	13,227	
TOTAL	89,942	2,66,634	43,253	3,21,084	1,33,195	5,87,718	

The collections for the year amounted to Shah Alum Shahi ₹11,015-2-4, and the balance which accrued, after deducting the cost of management, was distributed to the co-sharers; each share coming to Shah Alum Shahi ₹54-10 instead of ₹54-7-6 in the previous year.

This line of road is little better than a country-cart track, and in some places is so bad that the carts, which are usually laden heavily and dragged by four pair of bullocks, can hardly travel ten miles a day. It is therefore intended to put the whole line of road in good order, the expense of which can be met from the transit dues collected. Nothing appreciable has ever been spent on repairs, and now that the railway is attracting a greater part of the traffic to this road, it is highly desirable that every facility of communication should be effected.

8. *Jhabua Road*.—The total receipts, after paying the cost of management, amounted to Shah Alum Shahi ₹334-13-4, against ₹555-4-4 of the preceding year. The decrease is attributed to the traffic being attracted to the roads communicating with the railway.

9. *Dhar and Sirdarpur Road*.—The work of metalling on this road progresses very slowly. It has, however, at last approached completion, and the road will be opened for traffic during October next.

10. *Telegraph*.—A telegraph office was opened at Sirdarpur on the 14th August 1884. The number of messages despatched between that date and 31st March 1885 was 263. The office at Dhar has not done much work, the number of messages despatched during the financial year being 1,165, which gives a daily average of 3.19. The excess of expenditure over receipts, which the Dhar State had to pay according to agreement, was Rs. 3,378-4-11.

11. *Local Funds*.—The Incorporated Funds under the Agency are:—

I. Indore Agency Road Fund.

II. Manpur „ „

III. „ „ School Fund.

The receipts and expenditure of these Funds are shewn in the subjoined statements:—

Indore Agency Road Fund.

	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.
Cash balance in Treasury: Government securities	42,000	0	0	Expenditure during the year	16,747	8	10
Balance on 1st April 1884	21,678	15	10	Balance on 1st April 1885 —			
Receipts during the year	12,775	0	2	Government securities	50,000	0	0
				Opium dues for distribution	1,445	15	0
				Balance at credit	8,260	8	2
					59,706	7	2
TOTAL	76,454	0	0	TOTAL	76,454	0	0

Manpur Road Fund.

	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.
Balance on 1st April 1884	178	15	3	Expenditure during the year	200	14	1
Receipts during the year	272	0	4	Balance on 31st March 1885	250	1	6
TOTAL	450	15	7	TOTAL	450	15	7

Manpur School Fund.

	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.
Balance on 1st October 1884	197	8	4	Expenditure during the year	142	2	0
Receipts during the year	223	2	3	Balance on 31st March 1885	278	8	7
TOTAL	420	10	7	TOTAL	420	10	7

12. *Boundary disputes*.—At the close of March 1884 there were 101 cases pending, and 12 were filed during the year, making a total of 113 cases. Of these, 22 were settled by Major Burne, who was appointed Settlement Officer for this Agency, and 1, which was entered twice by mistake, was struck off the list; thus leaving 90 cases for settlement during the next season. Of the 22 cases settled, 2 have been appealed against.

13. *The ex-Treasurer, Chogmal Nathmal*.—The assets at Manpur are being realised, and five annas in the rupee have been distributed to his creditors.

14. *Mail Robbery*.—No mail robbery took place during the year. Formerly the mails were carried from Dhar to Mhow by runners, but in March last a mail cart was started, which decreases considerably the chance of robbery. As soon as the road from Dhar to Sirdarpur is finished, it is hoped that the mail-cart system will be extended to the latter place.

15. *Irrigation*.—The large tank in the vicinity of Manpur, which was being built by Maharaja Holkar, has been completed. No important works of irrigation were undertaken by any of the States under this Agency. The accompanying statement* will shew the expenditure incurred by Native States on constructing new wells and repairing old ones during the year.

16. *Settlement of Moghias*.—At the close of the year under report, there were 237 Moghias registered in the States under this Agency, and 1,677 bigahs of land had been granted to them on easy terms.

17. *Dispensaries*.—At the beginning of the year, the dispensaries at Manpur and Khullghat, as well as Barwani, Pansemal, and Rajpur, which are in Barwani territory, were placed under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon. These were formerly under the supervision of the Residency Surgeon at Indore, and were within the political jurisdiction of the Deputy Bhil Agent. A scheme for forming a Dispensary Fund for the Agency has been sent up for orders. A new dispensary was opened at Bagode in October last.

* Appendix.

18. *Chickli Police*.—This police consists of five sepoy who are stationed at Ali Rajpur, and work under the orders of the Superintendent of that State. As at present constituted, the force is of little or no use. The Political Agent in Bhopawar is often much inconvenienced by the absence of any agency on which he can rely for the investigation of serious offences, especially those occurring in petty chiefships. It is therefore contemplated to substitute for the Chickli force an "Agency Police" under an efficient Inspector who could be used by the Political Agent to investigate serious cases occurring in the Agency limits.

19. *Native industry*.—Little or nothing has yet been done in the way of promoting native industry. There are, however, good artificers in Dhar, and the attention of the Maharaja has been drawn to this object, to further which the Government of India are anxious.

19A. *Post Office*.—Experimental post offices were opened at Manpur, Barwani, and Bakhtgarh in February last.

CHAPTER II.

Manpur Pargana.

20. The revenue and expenditure for the year have been as follows:—

REVENUE.	1883-84.	1884-85.	EXPENDITURE.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	₹	₹		₹	₹
Land Revenue	5,244	5,438	Land Revenue	1,202	1,195
Sayer, Miscellaneous	2,304	4,106	Public Works	961	2,850
Abkari	2,005	2,180	Law and Justice	1,293	1,395
Stamps	734	632	Education	996	1,024
Law and Justice	367	185	Forest Establishment	840	1,323
			Miscellaneous	10	10
TOTAL	10,654	12,541	TOTAL	5,302	7,797
Cash balance from preceding year	1,603	4,255	Cash sent to Indore	2,500	5,500
			Book credit for grass supplied to Commissariat Department	200	793
			Cash balance at end of year	4,255	2,706
GRAND TOTAL	12,257	16,796	GRAND TOTAL	12,257	16,796

The total receipts shew an increase of ₹1,887 over those of the preceding year. This was under Sayer and Miscellaneous, and is attributed to the export of a large quantity of unserved wood from the forest, and an increased quantity of grass having been supplied to the Commissariat Department, the price of which is adjusted by book debit.

The total expenditure for the year under report was exceeded by ₹2,495 as compared with the previous year. Of this, ₹1,889 were spent on Public Works, and ₹483 on account of Forest Establishment, the new arrangements having come into force from the beginning of the year. The remaining ₹123 were spent under other heads.

21. *Rainfall*.—The rainfall at Manpur was 43·60 inches, against 42·20 of the preceding year.

22. *Crops*.—Owing to excess of rain the kharif crops failed to a great extent. The rabi harvest was very good.

23. *Education*.—The average attendance of the schools at Manpur, Sirpur, Khurdi, and Kolani was 99·60, against 71·3 of the previous year. The cost of these schools was ₹1,288·8.

24. *Judicial*.—

CIVIL.

Suits remaining at close of 1883-84	1
Filed during 1884-85 :	117
TOTAL	118
Disposed of during 1884-85	109
Pending at close of the year	9
TOTAL	118
	₹ a. p.
Total value of suits disposed of	2,765 0 0
Average cost of a suit	2 0 9

CRIMINAL.

	Number of cases.	Persons implicated.
Receiving stolen property	1	1
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	7	8
Miscellaneous offences	49	71
TOTAL	57	89

Of the persons convicted, 41 were fined and 4 were imprisoned.

25. *Forest*.—The arrangements made for cutting and conservation of the forest are now in working order. Mr. McKee proposed to cut three compartments every year, but this proposal did not commend itself to the Government of India, as it was presumed that a large quantity of timber would be thrown on the market for six years, at the end of which time the supply would cease altogether for some twenty or twenty-five years. It has therefore been arranged to cut only one compartment a year. The net income of one compartment was only Rs258.

In previous years the receipts from sale of teak amounted to a far greater sum, but under the present system much of the crooked timber has to be cut, which fetches a small value in proportion to the cost of cutting.

26. Under an arrangement concluded with the Commissariat Department at Mhow, and mentioned in last year's report, 992,430 lb of grass were supplied during the year, and the profit, Rs1,488-10-4, will appear in the form of a book debit in the accounts for the current year.

27. *Public Works*.—The sum of Rs2,849-15-9 spent on Public Works has been thus utilised:—

	R	a.	p.
Repairs to buildings	449	15	9
Roads in the pargana	528	11	6
Wells	1,671	4	6
TOTAL	2,849	15	9

Of the Rs1,671-4-6 spent on wells, Rs936 was expended on sinking three new wells at Kankria, Sirpur, and Burgam.

28. The Kamashdar, Assad Khan, who has not yet been confirmed in his appointment, has performed his duties fairly well.

CHAPTER III.

Native States.

DHAR.

29. The receipts from all sources for the year were Rs7,77,174 against Rs7,69,438 of the previous year, and the disbursements were Rs7,31,388 against Rs6,96,723 of the year preceding. There was thus a surplus of Rs45,786.

30. *Health*.—A few cases of cholera occurred in the Dharampur Pargana at the beginning of the year, otherwise the general health of the public was good.

31. *Crops*.—The kharif and rabi crops were good, but the opium market being dull, the cultivators did not make any appreciable profit. The outturn of opium was also equal to the average.

32. *Judicial: Civil*.—Two thousand seven hundred and eight-three suits were filed during the year, their total value being Rs1,45,782. The number of cases disposed of was 2,651, leaving a balance of 1,378 for settlement at the close of the year.

Criminal.—Including the balance of last year, 916 cases came up for trial. Of these 884 were disposed of, leaving 32 pending. Convictions were procured in 651 cases, while the accused were acquitted in 233 cases. Three persons were sentenced to life imprisonment.

33. *Court for Moghias*.—In order to exercise a better control over Moghias in Durbar territory, a separate court has been opened, and Moghia Muhtamim has been empowered to pass sentences up to one year in criminal cases; he has also been authorised to hear and decide civil suits not exceeding Rs200 in value. This jurisdiction refers to cases in which Moghias are concerned.

34. *Jails*.—There were 92 prisoners in the jail at close of March 1884, and during the year 166 were admitted, making a total of 258. Of these, 154 were released and 4 died;

leaving 100 prisoners in the jail at the end of the year. The health of the prisoners was good. Two hundred and sixty-nine prisoners were admitted into hospital for medical treatment, of whom four died. It appears that a new jail is being constructed, and the work has been put in hand. The estimated cost of the building is R22,000, and R7,000 have already been spent. This will be a great improvement on the present jail.

35. *Education*.—There are 19 schools in the State, and the cost of maintaining these was R8,189. The average daily attendance was 589.75. The State keeps up a girls' school also, and the average daily attendance was 22.00. The High School sent up five candidates for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and all of them passed the test successfully. This is creditable to the teaching staff. The Maharaja is an advocate of female education, and no better proof of this is required than the fact of his having subscribed R3,000 to the Female High School started at Poona under the auspices of Sir James Fergusson, the late Governor of Bombay. He has invested this money with the view of a scholarship being founded and called after him.

36. *Dispensaries*.—Including the balance of last year, 20,079 patients received medical treatment. Of these, 15,984 were cured, 93 died, 3,671 left before completely recovered, and 331 remained under treatment at close of the year. The number of vaccinations performed was 91, of which 49 proved successful. Considering the extent of the Dhar territory, the work of vaccination performed was very little, but the Durbar intends to take more active steps to further this object in future.

37. *Irrigation*.—It appears that 20 new wells were sunk in Durbar territory at a cost of R4,075, and 14 old ones were deepened at an expense of R4,284, the total expenditure being R8,359. Six old tanks were also deepened at a cost R708. The whole expenditure incurred by the Durbar on account of facilitating the means of irrigation was R9,067.

38. *Forest*.—Lieutenant-Colonel Biddulph suggested to the Maharaja the desirability of bringing his forests under proper management, and His Highness is making arrangements to carry out this suggestion, and is also arranging to send pupils to learn forest work.

IHABUA.

39. *Finances*.—The financial results of the year are reported to have been as follows :—

RECEIPTS.	ACTUALS.		EXPENDITURE.	ACTUALS.	
	1883-84.	1884-85.		1883-84.	1884-85.
	S. S. Rupees.	S. S. Rupees.	Ordinary.	S. S. Rupees.	S. S. Rupees.
Cash balance of last year .	7,311	2,925	Administration charges .	83,043	83,623
Receipts from all sources .	1,31,363	1,31,379	Khasgi or personal expenses of the Chief	35,000	35,000
				1,18,043	1,18,623
			Liquidation of debts . .	17,706	12,709
			Total expenditure . .	1,35,749	1,31,332
			Cash balance	2,925	2,972
TOTAL .	1,38,674	1,34,304	TOTAL .	1,38,674	1,34,304

It will appear from the above that both the receipts and expenditure are just the same as last year; but this year only R12,709 have been paid towards the State debts against R17,706 of the previous year, which is to be regretted. The personal expenses of the Chief, or "Khasgi" expenses, as they are called, are limited to R35,000, and this amount was disbursed from the State Treasury. The Chief has not, however, paid his establishments, and R5,702-12 is due on that account. He has also incurred other debts to the amount of R3,766-13-3, on miscellaneous accounts. He has thus incurred an aggregate fresh debt of R9,469-9-3 during the year. This is very disappointing, the more so as all efforts hitherto made by the successive Political Agents for the last ten years to keep the Chief to his allowance have had no effect. The debts amounted to Shah Alum Shahi R1,40,141-13-3 at the close of March 1884.

To this may be added R9,469-9-3 incurred by the Chief, as well as R4,877-6-9 due on other accounts. The total amount of debts at the close of March 1885, after deducting R12,700-0-9 Shah Alum Shahi paid during the year, was Shah Alum Shahi R1,41,779-12-6.

40. *Judicial : Civil*.—There were 146 cases pending at close of March 1884, and 998 were filed during the year, making a total of 1,144; of these, 861 were disposed of, leaving 283 for settlement.

Criminal.—The subjoined table shews the result of criminal administration for the year under report :—

CLASS OF OFFENCES.	Remaining on 1st April 1884.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1885.	REMARKS.
Murder	1	6	7	2	5	
Culpable homicide	8	3	11	9	2	
Robbery	8	3	11	9	2	
Dacoity	6	7	13	10	3	
Arson and mischief	2	...	2	1	1	
Suicide	1	8	9	7	2	
Miscellaneous	184	535	719	538	181	
TOTAL	210	562	772	576	196	

It is much to be regretted that crime is on the increase in Jhabua. Against 314 cases last year, 562 were filed during the year. Six murder cases were filed during the year against two in the year preceding. It appears that the police arrangements of this State are not efficient, and unless this is remedied diminution in crime cannot be expected.

41. *Dispensaries*.—These institutions, particularly those at Jhabua and Thandla, are doing good work. The number treated during the year was 10,550, of whom 9,646 were cured, 73 died, 579 absented themselves, and 252 remained for treatment. The State cannot afford to keep up the dispensary at Ranapur, and it is about to be abolished. I do not think, however, that this matters much, as there is a dispensary at Jhabua, ten miles distant.

42. *Health*.—The health of the people was generally good, and there was no epidemic of any kind.

43. *Education*.—The average daily attendance was 221.8. The ten Bhil boys mentioned last year are now able to read and write Hindi fairly. They are fed and clothed at the State expense. A few girls also attend the school, and their average daily attendance was 14.9.

44. *Vaccination*.—The number of children vaccinated during the year was 536. It is satisfactory to note that the prejudice of the Bhils against vaccination has been overcome to a great extent.

45. *Crops*.—Much damage was caused to the "makka" crops by excessive rain during the month of September 1884, and the yield was only 75 per cent. The outturn of other inferior cereals was, however, equal to the average. The rabi outturn was good.

ALI RAJPUR.

46. *Finances*.—The following statement shews the results of the financial administration of the year as compared with the year preceding :—

RECEIPTS.	ACTUALS.		EXPENDITURE.	ACTUALS.	
	1883-84.	1884-85.		1883-84.	1884-85.
	R	R		R	R
I. (1) Land Revenue	46,151	46,088	I. Land Revenue	7,872	8,271
Arrears	8,774	1,164	II. Treaties and Engage- ments	11,200	10,580
(2) Sayer and Miscel- laneous	7,770	6,811	E. Public Works	1,426	1,657
(3) Abkari	12,967	15,582	III. Law and Justice	8,856	10,442
Arrears	3,241	178	IV. Police	16,267	15,519
III. Customs	14,200	13,293	V. Education	1,159	1,159

RECEIPTS.		ACTUALS.		EXPENDITURE.	ACTUALS.	
		1883-84.	1884-85.		1883-84.	1884-85.
		R	R		R	R
IX. Law and Justice .		4,569	3,190	VI. Political charges .	1,625	1,500
XV. Miscellaneous .		6,379	2,843	VII. Pensions .	3,485	3,584
				VIII. State charges .	14,180	11,919
				IX. Miscellaneous .	6,731	3,296
				G. Interest .	1,738	...
Total Receipts .		1,04,051	89,149			
Cash Balance .		40,319	35,064	TOTAL .	74,539	67,927
				H.—Public Debts .	34,149	14,281
				Extraordinary .	618	...
				TOTAL .	1,09,306	82,208
				Cash Balance on 1st		
				April 1885 .	35,064	42,005
GRAND TOTAL .		1,44,370	1,24,213	GRAND TOTAL .	1,44,370	1,24,213

The receipts from all sources shew a falling off of ₹14,902, as compared with the previous year. The greater part of this, *viz.*, ₹10,673, is attributable to the arrears of land revenue and abkari, which were recovered last year on account of the year preceding it. During the year under report there were no outstandings to be recovered. The remaining sum of ₹4,229 represents the decrease under the heads of "Law and Justice" and "Miscellaneous." The decrease under the former was owing to the absence of a large amount of fines which were taken in the previous year from persons connected with the Bhil rising. In like manner the large receipts under "Miscellaneous" in the year 1883-84 were derived from the sale of Phulmál property and other articles seized from persons connected with the Bhil outbreak.

The expenditure for the year under report shews a decrease of ₹6,612 as compared with the previous year. This is chiefly attributed to the decrease under the heads "Police," "State charges," and "Miscellaneous." The sepoys that were temporarily entertained during the previous year were not required this year. ₹1,805-13-0 was incurred in the previous year in connection with the preliminary arrangements for the marriage of the late Maharana Rupdeoiji's daughters, but nothing was spent this year on that account. Under "Miscellaneous" a large sum was spent in 1883-84 on account of rewards to the police for capturing Chitu and his accomplices, while this year no such expenses were incurred.

The State debts were reduced by ₹14,281, and now amount to ₹15,572-2-5. Besides this, the State has to pay ₹69,375 to Government on account of nazarana on the succession of Maharana Wajey Singh, the Chief-elect. A large sum of money will also be required for the marriage of the three daughters of the late Maharana.

47. *Land Revenue.*—No change has been introduced in the assessment of land revenue except in the parganas of Nanpur and Khatali, where a remission of eight annas per plough was allowed, as mentioned last year. Remissions were, however, allowed to cultivators according to the circumstances of each case. In some cases the Bhils hire a bullock for ploughing their land; in some the cultivator is sick for a long time, and has to engage hired labour; in such cases reasonable remissions are allowed. The Superintendent, Thakur Jawan Singh, thinks that if some reduction is made in the present rates, a large quantity of land will be brought under plough, and the revenue steadily increase.

48. *Abkari.*—The system of leasing Kaláli contracts to Patels, and levying house-tax from cultivators for abkari, mentioned last year, has worked well, and the ryots are satisfied. Under the present system of giving contracts to Patels in certain villages the people are free from various restrictions exercised by the abkars over them. In some villages a tax on account of abkari is levied from the individual cultivator, and this system is also popular. Both these systems have been in force for two years, and have given no cause of complaint. In 1883-84 the receipts from Patels' contracts was ₹6,321, and in the year under report they were ₹6,367, which shews an increase of ₹46 over the preceding year. The receipts from house-tax in both these years were ₹670 and ₹757, respectively, which shews an increase of ₹87. The considerable increase in abkari which appears in the Financial Statement was

owing to the rise in the contracts taken by the professional Kaláls. These are limited to large villages which are the head-quarters of a pargana, or to those in which the population consists chiefly of other castes than Bhils.

49. *Forest dues.*—Under the old system, sundry articles, such as fuel, matting, baskets &c., were taxed, but this has now been stopped. The dues taken from subjects of the State on rafters, bamboos, &c., were somewhat heavy, and complaints having been received to this effect, they have been reduced by half. The forest receipts have not, however, suffered. During the last year they amounted to Rs. 3,863-1-0, while in the year previous they were Rs. 3,836-1-6.

50. *Phulmál Estate.*—The revenues of this pargana have much improved during the year. In 1883-84 they were Rs. 1,860-5, and during the year under report they amounted to Rs. 2,400. There are now 335 ploughs in the pargana against 283 of the previous year, and hopes are entertained of a much greater increase in the next year. The five widows of the late Thakur receive Rs. 10 each per month from the estate for their subsistence.

51. *Crops.*—No rabi crops are raised to any appreciable extent. The outturn of kharif crops was nearly equal to the average.

52. *Health.*—With the exception of malarious fever, which raged with some violence during the months of October and November, the health of the population has been good.

53. *Schools.*—The daily average attendance of the four Hindi schools maintained by the State was 136 against 160 of the previous year.

54. *Dispensaries.*—The number of patients who took advantage of the hospital at Ali Rajpur during the year was 2,982. In the previous year 2,126 patients were treated.

55. The State is most fortunate in having Thakur Jawan Singh as Superintendent. This gentleman takes the greatest interest in his work, has the confidence of the people, and should he continue in his post, the State will be much benefited by his services. The Sadar Amin, who assists the Superintendent in judicial work, performs his duties in a satisfactory manner.

In consequence of the frequent and sudden changes of the Political Agents during the year, no Political Officer was able to visit this part of the country.

BARWANI.

56. *Finances.*—The subjoined statement shews the result of financial administration of the past year :—

RECEIPTS.	ACTUALS.		EXPENDITURE.	ACTUALS.	
	1883-84.	1884-85.		1883-84.	1884-85.
	R	R		R	R
Land Revenue	57,706	59,240	Land Revenue	8,738	9,904
Sayer	9,176	9,228	Customs	4,701	4,906
Excise	7,927	18,386	Law and Justice	12,685	14,673
Law and Justice	7,486	7,786	Public Works	37,461	45,430
Customs	38,357	40,082	Police	18,416	21,605
Miscellaneous	7,725	6,967	Education	4,850	4,577
Interest on Government paper	...	14,275	Political charges	6,549	6,309
			Pensions and Charity grants .	4,602	5,617
			State charges	38,985	23,189
			Miscellaneous	7,718	12,545
TOTAL	1,38,377	1,55,964	TOTAL	1,44,705	1,48,755

The receipts for the year shew an increase of Rs. 17,587 above those of the preceding year. The greater part of this increase was owing to the arrears of interest on Government paper having been recovered during the year. There was also an increase under other heads which is liable to fluctuation.

The expenditure, when compared with that of the preceding year, shews an increase of Rs. 4,050, but this is attributable to the changes under several heads, and are as follows.

The difference between the expenditure on Land Revenue and Customs need not call for an explanation. The increase under "Law and Justice" was owing to an addition to the establishment and payment of cost of maintaining prisoners at the Andamans.

The sum of R45,430 on account of Public Works was thus spent:—

	R
New buildings	24,381
Repairs to ditto	3,528
Establishment	2,965
New roads	12,549
Ferries across Nerbudda	2,007
TOTAL	45,430

The sum of R24,381 shewn against new buildings includes R10,288 which was spent on a new jail at Barwani. This building was not finished at the close of the year, and it will cost about R2,000 to complete it; but the building was much wanted. The remainder, *viz.*, R14,093, was spent on improving the thanas, hospitals, and police lines, &c., in the districts. Of the amount spent on roads R10,690 was utilised for the Hindolbara road, which runs through the Satpura range, and affords good means of communication to passengers and traffic during fair weather.

The increase under "Police" was caused by an addition to the present strength, which was not sufficient for the present requirements. The increase under "Pensions" was due to arrears of pensions which were paid during the year.

The decrease under "State Charges" was caused by certain payments that were made last year and did not recur this year, also to the allowances of the two Ranis of the late Rana having been stopped, as they were granted two villages in lieu of these payments.

The increase under "Miscellaneous" was due to several causes which are fluctuating and are not a recurring source of expenditure.

57. *His Highness the Rana*.—In accordance with the orders of Government, conveyed in letter No. 692 I., dated 22nd February 1884 (from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India to the address of the Agent to the Governor-General), Rana Indarjit Singh was placed in sole charge of Anjar, the richest pargana, to test his capability to rule his State. Major Wylie, C.S.I., visited Anjar and Barwani in March last, and carefully enquired into the manner in which the Rana had managed this pargana. In paragraph 5 of his report on this subject he says: "I am of opinion that he (the Rana) must be considered to have creditably passed the examination which was set him by Colonel Biddulph." This pargana, however, is not only the most settled and flourishing district in the State, but has the advantage of containing no Bhils, the portion of the population in whose interest it is most desirable to take precautions, and in addition to this the year had been one of agricultural plenty, and the Rana had therefore no difficulty in his way. For these reasons Major Wylie and his successor Captain Robertson did not consider the test sufficient to prove the Rana's capability for enlarged responsibility.

58. Khan Bahadur Mahomed Najaf Khan, who has been Dewan for the last twelve years, has now become too weak from old age to do any active work. During his management of the State the revenues steadily improved. When he took over charge of his office in 1873, the total income of the State was R85,000, but under his able administration it has now reached R1,55,000. He has been recommended for a monthly pension of R250, and Pandit Shannarayan, who was a Naib Tehsildar in Jounpur in the North-Western Provinces, has been appointed as Dewan on probation for six months.

59. *Crops*.—The yield of the kharif and rabi crops was equal to the average.

60. *Health*.—Cholera visited parts of Barwani, Salawad, and Rajpur. It commenced on 13th May and lasted towards the end of November. The number of persons who were attacked was 291, of whom 146 died.

61. *Education*.—The average daily attendance at the 14 schools maintained by the State, at a cost of R4,621, during the year, was 545.35. Five boys were sent up to Indore to compete at the annual examination of the Malwa schools, and three passed successfully—one boy on a scholarship of R36.

62. *Dispensary*.—A new dispensary is about to be started at Anjar, the head-quarters of the pargana of that name. The number of patients treated during the year in the three dispensaries maintained by the State was R17,330.

63. *Jail*.—The number of prisoners admitted in the State jail was R236. The daily average was 32. The cost of feeding each prisoner during the year was R32-7.

JOBAT.

64. *Finances.*—The financial result for the year has been as follows :—

	R
Cash balance on 1st April 1884	4,868
Receipts from all sources	20,322
	<hr/>
TOTAL	25,220
	<hr/>
<i>Expenditure.</i>	
Ordinary	17,471
Liquidation of debts	2,500
Extraordinary	347
	<hr/>
TOTAL	20,318
	<hr/>
Cash balance at close of March 1885	4,902
	<hr/>

Under the management of Kamdar Wamon Rao the State is prospering. When the State was taken under management in 1873-74 the debts amounted to Rs44,000, but have now been reduced by careful management to Rs21,715-7-6.

65. The Rana, who is 18 years of age, is still a student at the Residency College, but as he is married, he is naturally anxious to be allowed to reside at Jobat and look after his private affairs.

66. *Health.*—With the exception of malarious fever, which was prevalent during October and November, the health of the people was good.

67. *Crops.*—Only a small area of land is suitable for the cultivation of rabi crops. The kharif crops were nearly equal to the average. Some damage was caused owing to the excess of rain.

MATHWAR.

68. It appears that Rana Ranjit Singh is managing the affairs of his small State well.

KATHIWARA.

69. I am glad to be able to say that Thakur Bahadur Singh wishes to send his son Bapu to the Residency College at Indore. The boy is 15 years old.

RATANMAL.

70. There is nothing calling for remark.

BAGODE PARGANA (DEWAS).

71. The receipts from all services were Rs8,71,15-2, and the expenditure Rs3,626-12-8. The surplus, Rs5,086-2-6, was paid to Dewas State as usual.

72. The feeder road from Padlia to Balwara Station has been finished.

73. A new dispensary was started at Bagode in October last.

GUARANTEED THAKURS.

NULTHAN.

74. The sum of Rs6,000 which was due on account of interest on arrears of tribute to Dhar has not yet been paid. The Thakur's liabilities are heavy, and it is very necessary that he should reduce his personal expenditure in order to meet them. Colonel Biddulph and Major Burne both endeavoured unsuccessfully to obtain from him the exact amount of his debts.

BAKHTGARH.

75. There is nothing to be noted regarding this Thakurat. The Mundloi, Partab Singh, who was suffering from general ill-health, is now better. Being displeased with his Kamdar, Damador Martand, the Mundloi applied for the services of some one to replace him, and Lachman Rao, who was Kamdar at Nimkhara, has been transferred to Bakhtgarh.

KACHI BARODA.

76. The Thakur and his eldest son and heir had been for a long time estranged. Major Burne, however, succeeded in reconciling them, and the son now looks after affairs for his father.

DHOTRIA.

77. There is nothing calling for remark.

GUARANTEED BHUMIAS.

MOTA BARKHERA.

78. Bharat Singh, the Bhumia, has no son, and has expressed a wish to adopt Daulat Singh, who belongs to the Káthoria branch, an offshoot of the Barkhera family. Up to quite lately the Bhumia's authority had been usurped by his younger brother, Sardar Singh. Sardar Singh was lately under trial in this court for complicity in dacoity. He was discharged under Section 253, Indian Penal Code, but has been ordered by Major Burne to leave the State.

BHUMIAS UNDER MANAGEMENT.

KALI BOWRI.

79. *Finances.*—

	R.	a.	p.
Balance on 1st April 1884	298	3	8
Receipts for the year	5,728	7	6
TOTAL	6,026	11	2

Expenditure.

	R.	a.	p.
Ordinary	4,573	2	6
Liquidation of debts	500	0	0
Interest	389	12	0
Tuccavee advances	320	6	0
TOTAL	5,783	6	6
Balance on 31st March 1885	343	4	8

The debts due by the estate at the close of the year were R777.

Sher Singh, the Bhumia, who is now 26 years of age, is anxious to have the sole charge of his estate. He is an intelligent, well-behaved lad, and as soon as the debts are cleared off the estate might be made over to him.

BHARADPURA.

80. *Finances.*—

	R.	a.	p.
Balance on 1st April 1884	4	1	5
Receipts for the year	3,878	14	8
TOTAL	3,883	0	1

Expenditure.

	R.	a.	p.
Ordinary	2,532	8	6
Liquidation of debts	400	0	0
Extraordinary	933	13	3
	3,866	5	9
Balance on 31st March 1885	16	10	4

The debts due by this estate at close of the year were R1,064.

Daulat Singh, the brother of the Bhumia, Uday Singh, was arrested for complicity in a dacoity, which took place at Samaspura (Indore), but he managed to escape from the custody of the Bhumia Police one day before he was to be surrendered to Indore for trial. He is in hiding in the neighbourhood of his village and efforts are being made for his re-arrest.

KOTIDELE.

81. *Finances.*—

Balance on 1st April 1884
Receipts for the year

R a. p.
441 11 6
1,047 13 10

TOTAL

1,489 9 4

Expenditure.

Ordinary
Payment of debts.

R a. p.
988 15 1
0 0 0

988 15 1

Balance on 1st April 1885

500 10 3

The debts payable by the estate on the same date were R350.

CHIKTIABUR.

82. *Finances.*—

Balance on 1st April 1884
Receipts for the year

R a. p.
1 11 1
656 4 11

658 0 0

Expenditure.

Ordinary
Payment of debt

R a. p.
630 11 6
9 3 0

639 14 6

Balance on 1st April 1885

18 1 6

The debts of the estate on the same date were R408-1-4.

APPENDIX I.

No. 342, dated Guna Agency, the 6th May 1885.

From—MAJOR A. H. S. NEILL, Political Assistant, Guna,

To—SIR LEFEL H. GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Guna Agency for the year 1884-85.

Colonel M. G. Gerard, C.B., was in political charge of the Agency from April 1884 to 1st March 1885, during which time he proceeded to England on privilege leave and Captain A. Masters officiated for him. Major A. H. S. Neill returned from furlough in February 1885, and took over charge of the Agency from Colonel Gerard on the 1st March 1885.

Native States.

Bajranghar.—Waman Rao Tantia has been Subah of the Bajranghar Zila during the past year. The affairs of this district are in a satisfactory state under his charge, and the transaction of business is fairly carried on.

Chapra.—Hakim Samad Khan has been Amil of the Chapra Zila of Tonk for the last year. The administration of the State and transaction of business appear to be well carried out, and the people seem contented and prosperous.

Ragughar.—Raja Jaimandal Singh is hale and flourishing, though now 66 years of age. He is a Chief with many grievances, which he broods over and loves to relate. The State is carelessly governed and looked after, and does not progress much. The debt on the State reduces very slowly and is now ₹10,000 against ₹13,900 of the previous year.

Garrah.—The Raja Balbhadar Singh is a minor, now about 16 years of age. His attendance at the Guna School has been bad. The Kamdar, Daulat Ram, is an excellent old man in his way, but is of an easy-going and feeble temperament. The State during the Raja's minority is under the supervision of the Guna Agency, and is superintended by Ressaider Khushal Singh, of the 2nd Regiment, C. I. Horse. The Raja married the daughter of the Raoji of Enaiti in Karaul in May 1884. The receipts for last year amount to ₹24,108-13-3, and the expenditure was ₹24,202-6-9.

Parane.—Raja Gajandar Singh is a minor, about 16 years of age, a lively, intelligent youth, very fond of out-door sports. The State affairs are transacted by Kamdar Mahomed Shafi-ud-din under the supervision of the Guna Agency. Ressaider Khushal Singh, 2nd Regiment, C. I. Horse, is Superintendent of the State during the Raja's minority. The accounts have been examined and shew receipts amounting to ₹56,920-15-6, and expenditure of ₹28,622-5-3. The Government of India has sanctioned the continuance of pension of ₹1,000 (granted to the Raja's father Man Singh) to Gajandar Singh in perpetuity.

Bhadowra.—Raja Madho Singh is a minor, about 9 years of age, and is an intelligent and promising boy. The State is managed by Kamdar Kanhai Ram, and is under the superintendence of Ressaider Khushal Singh, 2nd Regiment, C. I. Horse, during the minority of the Raja. The accounts for last year have been examined. Receipts ₹10,626-15-9, expenditure ₹10,078-1-6. This State is progressing satisfactorily.

Umri.—Raja Pirthi Singh is a minor, about 14 years of age. The State is under the superintendence of Ressaider Khushal Singh, 2nd Regiment, C. I. Horse, and is progressing. The accounts were examined; the receipts for the past year were ₹15,554-10-6, expenditure ₹8,562-5-3. The young Raja is a regular attendant at the Rajkumar School at Guna, and is receiving a good education.

Sirsi.—Dewan Bijay Bahadur Singh is about 18 years of age. The State is still under the superintendence of Ressaider Khushal Singh, and Chandar Bhan is Kamdar.

